Rush Funds to the "Daily" to Help It Fight for the Nine Scottsboro Boys!

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(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

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MOBILIZE TROOPS TO OUST STRIKERS FROM MEAT PLANT

RECOGNITION DISCUSSIONS PROGRESSING

Litvinoff Spends Day in Jaunt to the Country

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The imperturbable little Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs serenely drove out to the countryside for some fresh air today, leaving behind an American capital humming with glorified guessing about the outcome of the Soviet recognition conversations.

Amid conflicting gossip, much of it officially inspired, two points remain like beacons:

1. The resumption of government diplomatic relations, to remove sixteen years artificial barriers between the always friendly American and Russian peoples, stands agreed upon by both sides; 2. the drawing out of negotiations by the Americans troubles few of the spokesmen, least of all Maxim Litvinoff.

To be sure, the lengthening of the conversations was an unpleasant surprise, for Litvinoff himself said that he could finish his side of them in half an hour. Before he arrived here, Americans recalled that this government had indicated in advance that it wishes to discuss the "difficulties which had created the anomalous situation" (Roosevelt) Apparently they have stubbornly insisted upon it, and the Russians have gracefully assented despite the fact that formal recognition came first from the governments of Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy. This being the case, it is everybody's logical deduction that Litvinoff will find profitable uses for his time between "conversations" just as he did while the London Economic Conference was dawdling to its death. He has followed up the Soviet rapprochement with France and its friendship with Turkey, by exchanging diplomatic amenities in the form of social contacts with diplomats here. He is having dinner tonight with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Association and thus holder of the purse strings of this government's agricultural credit.

And no doubt the Commmissar is content to let the Americans talk as long as they like about Russian-American problems. Which of these is causing extended discussion is something about which conjectures fly like locusts here, but one thing is agreed upon: none can constitute a serious obstacle. The one most often mentioned is the pre-revolutionary Kerensky debt of less than $200,000,000 to the United States—and the slightness of this, beside the incalculable damages suffered by the Soviet government both in lives and loss of property as the result of American intervention, is obvious. Among other possibilities suggested as the nub of the parleying is the formulation of a non-aggression pact between the two governments. More plausible, however, is the guess that what they are looking for is a single "formula" to cover the cancellation of claims in addition to opening the way for accentable credit arrangements.

Litvinoff's jaunt in the country lasted more than five hours. He drove with Boris E. Skvirsky, Soviet representative here, and several other Russians.

Needle Union Plans a Counter-Drive on Bosses Sharp Attack

NEW YORK.—In one of the most enthusiastic meetings in its history, a plan for a counter-offensive against the attacks of the bosses and local government authorities was adopted by the Needle Trades Industrial Union at an emergency meeting held Saturday by the trade executive and the Executive Council.

More than 150 leaders and active workers met at 131 West 28th Street and discussed plans for resistance to the recent sharpened attack on the militant union, typified by the indictment against 28 union leaders and active workers.

The meeting discussed the injunction against the union now being heard in the Superior Court, directed against the furriers' division of the union.

It was decided to call a protest meeting of all needle trades workers on Thursday at St. Nicholas Arena, 66th Street and Broadway, immediately after work to rally the membership against the bosses' assaults.

When the proposal for an assessment was taken up and adopted to raise $10,000 for a "save the union" fund, the delegates present voluntarily contributed heavily for the fund. It was decided to assess the membership 50 cents each for this purpose.

It was also decided to send a delegation to the German Consul Mon-Reichstag fire trial defendants.

Two Armistice Day Speeches for War

ARMISTICE DAY was brazenly utilized by Roosevelt's Secretary of War, Dern, to justify preparations for a new imperialist blood bath. Dern sought to cast off the miserable "peace and democracy" shibboleths by means of which the American workers and farmers were driven into the last world slaughter to spill their blood as fertilizer for the wealth of the Morgan's and Rockefellers.

Now, on the threshhold of a new world war, Dern tells the American workers: "WE MUST BE PRACTICAL ENOUGH TO REMEMBER THAT ECONOMIC RELATIONS ARE ACTUALLY AT THE BOTTOM OF WAR AND IF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CANNOT BE STABILIZED, PEACE CANNOT BE STABILIZED, EITHER."

So! With the crisis entering deeper phases, Roosevelt's war spokesman declares "peace cannot be stabilized," war must come!

"The lofty aims that Woodrow Wilson thought had been accomplished, were, after all, not realized," gloomily stated the Secretary for War. "Victory came in 1918, but peace did not come."

Roosevelt, now, so Dern would have the workers believe, is ordained by a new world imperialist slaughter to achieve what Wilson failed to get.

On the same day, standing over the unidentifiable body of a worker or farmer in the grave of the "Unknown Soldier," Edward A. Hayes, National Commander of the American Legion, seized on the occasion of Armistice Day to stir up war hatred against the Soviet Union.

Unable to meet the issues of the last imperialist war and to justify the slaughter of the tens of millions symbolized by the "Unknown Soldier, Hayes vented his hatred against the Soviet Union and "the official recognition of strange tenets," which "through violence and revolution would destroy the American government."

THE TWO SPEECHES FIT LIKE TWO COGS IN THE ROOSEVELT WAR MACHINE.

* * *

DERN pleads for a new imperialist war, based on imperialist economic rivalries, in the name of the peace Wilson failed to achieve. Hayes vents his venom against the Soviet Union, where the workers and peasants turned the imperialist war into a civil war and a victorious proletarian revolution.

Nor do these gentlemen merely speak and propagandize. Behind their speeches, like behind a heavily masked curtain, the Roosevelt regime speeds war preparations at a feverish peace.

In the past six months, $950,000,000 were spent for this new war for plunder declared inevitable by War Secretary Dern. Six hundred million of this war fund came from the regular war budget. To speed war still more rapidly, Roosevelt added $350,000,000 more from the N.R.A. Public Works fund. Still more is asked for—$125,000,000 by the army and $77,000,000 by the navy.

For the starving unemployed there are only charity and government driblets coupled with forced labor.

American imperialism is rushing to war. Its spokesmen are stirring up hatred a gainst the Soviet Union, precisely at the time Roosevelt seeks to give the impression of conciliation and diplomatic relations.

Against these war thrusts, the workers must answer with the sternest mobilization and struggle.

Down with imperialist war! Defend the Soviet Union!

Nazis Plot Death For All Fire Trial Defendants Nov. 21

Dimitroff Pillories More Nazi Perjurers Despite Judge's Threats, and Exposes Brutal Jail Treatment

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER (via Zurich, Switzerland), Nov. 12.—The Nazi plans to end the Reichstag arson trial abruptly and throw the four framed Communist leaders to the executioner's axe as part of the jingo incitement featuring the German "referendum" today were abandoned under the pressure of the world-wide thunder of protests evoked by the exposure in the world Communist press of the Nazi intentions.

The Nazi court, however, is now concentrating its efforts to end the farcical trial by Nov. 21 which, contrary to Nazi expectations of indicting the German Communist Party and world Communism, has served to further unmask the Nazi chieftains as the real incendiaries.

Yesterday the Nazi court again tried to block the withering cross-examination by the heroic defendent, Georgi Dimitroff. Dimitroff's penetrating quizzing has thrown confusion into the Nazi camp. Dimitroff has pilloried the leading Nazi officials, including General Wilhelm Goering, exposed in the "Brown Book of Hitler Terror," and at the London counter-trial as the chief instigator of the Reichstag arson.

To avoid further such exposes and embarrassing questioning by Dimitroff and other defendants, the court is quite clearly rushing the trial through.

Dimitroff Threatened.

The thirty-sixth day of the trial yesterday was featured by another sensational clash between Dimitroff and Nazi witnesses. Again the court came to the aid of the Fascist perjurers. Dimitroff was threatened with removal from the court room.

One Reichstag elevator operator testified that he recognized Dimitroff as a man he had seen in the Reichstag several days before the fire.

Dimitroff rose and declared he had not been in the Reichstag building since 1921. Moreover, he stated, he did not look the same as he did before his arrest. He asked how the witness could be so certain in his "identification" despite the fact that he (Dimitroff) "had lost twenty pounds, thanks to an excellent dieting cure in prison." Dimitroff's sarcasm brought a reprimand from the presiding judge.

The Nazi witness also claimed that he saw Popoff, another of the three Bulgarian Communists on trial with Ernst Torgler, in the Reichstag two weeks before the trial. This Popoff denied. Previous testimony had brought out the close likeness between Popoff and a member of the Communist fraction in the Reichstag.

Don't Investigate Lubbe

Detective Gast, who on Oct. 31 "investigated" the Henningsdorf police station and the shelter house for destitutes in that town where the Nazi tool, under Lubbe, had stayed on the night before the fire, stated he had found no traces of Lubbe in Henningsdorf.

Dimitroff here declared that he calls to the attention of the whole world the fact that no immediate in-

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Farm Heads Aid Strikebreaking Groups; Delegates on Road to Farm Conference

Official Admits Aid of Deputy Thugs in Iowa Farmers Strike

100 Delegates March Through Ohio Today on Way to Chicago

(By Special Daily Worker Correspondent)

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—Under the persistent questionings Sam Mosher, a rank and file farmer, I. W. Reck, president of the local group of striking farmers, was forced to admit that he had joined the newly-formed strikebreaking Law and Order League which is sending armed gangs against the striking farm pickets.

This admission of strikebreaking, coming from the man who is supposed to be leading the farmers in their strike against the big milk and grain monopolies, was the highlight of a meeting in which the steamrolling officialdom of the Sioux City Milk Producers' Association, aided by deputized sheriffs and scores of police, railroad through a resolution calling for the cessation of all picketing at a stormy meeting at the Armory.

Steam Roll Meeting

The Association is composed of nearly 1,000 farmers from South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska, but only 300 of them were in attendance at the meeting.

The steam-roller character of the meeting is indicated by the form in which the question on picketing was put by I. W. Reck president of the association, who was on numerous occasions denounced as a "dictator" by the rank-and-file farmers at the meeting.

"Do you favor sending milk to the Sioux City market or are you willing to keep milk at home and let milk come in from Omaha?

Put in this demagogic form, the vote was 127 to 22.

Raise "Red Scare"

More than 50 farmers who came from Merrill, Hinton and other farm centers were barred from the Armory meeting by the police. Later Sioux City cops arrested Ray Martin, 30, of Kingsley, at 820 Pearl St., near the Armory, on a charge of carrying a gun and several cartridges. According to Sheriff Ralph Rippey of Plymouth County, an effort will also be made to implicate Martin in the shooting of R. D. Markell, a milk trucker, during the picketing last February.

"The red hand of Communism rests upon the peaceful farm lands of middle western agriculture," Reck declared at the heated climax of the meeting. He quoted from a recent issue of "The Communist," theoretical organ of the Communist Party, in which the progress among the middle western farmers was noted.

Scotch Maneuvers

Reck's attempt to bring in the Communist issue for the purpose of disrupting the farm strike was scotched by farmers in the hall who frequently shouted, "Get back to the milk strike question!"

As the arguments became more heated, Sheriff W. H. Tice, Commissioner Thomas H. McBride, Police Chief Gordon Hollar and a small army of uniformed policemen and detectives stood menacingly at strategic places among the farmers.

Hammered at by Sam Mosher, rank and file member of the Farmers' Holiday Association and Executive Member of the Milk Producers' Association of Plymouth County, Reck, president of the association,

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Giving Roosevelt's Farm Head a Drubbing

Beating Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in effigy, these striking farm pickets at Shenandoah, Iowa, let the world know what they think of Roosevelt's farm program.

Wallace Silent on Debt Burdens in Iowa Talk

Roosevelt's Farm Head Presents Program, Another Futile Acreage-Reducing Plan

By SENDER GARLIN

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 12.—Clearly revealing apprehension of Roosevelt Administration in face of the growing revolt, of the Western farmers, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, presented his cornhog loan proposals to embattled Iowa farmers, and cunningly told them: "This is not a bribe to silence you farmers, it is a plan to save the nation."

Wallace, who flew here from Washington, addressed a crowd which, despite reams of advance publicity in state-wide Iowa press reports, failed to fill the Coliseum here. The hall, which seats 8,000, was relinquished to Wallace for the occasion by Aimee Semple McPherson, whose prayer opened the Iowa state legislature here the other day.

Wielding the "big stick," Wallace opened his speech by bluntly declaring that "The President means business." Seated beside the Agricultural Secretary was Governor Hubert L. Herring of Iowa who ordered out militia with fixed bayonets against farm strikers last Spring, and who now holds troops in readiness once more.

No Blue Eagles

In the rear of Wallace, on the platform, were 100 leading corn and hog producers, "kulak" farmers, especially invited by officials, as well as a large delegation from the 352 farmer grain dealers in the state.

No blue eagles decorated the Coliseum interior, only huge American and Iowa state flags. Potted ferns were banked at the rear of the tiers of platform seats, where the kulak farmers and officials sat. The Fourteenth Cavalry Band from Fort Des Moines, played the National Anthem and military marches, as Secretary Wallace, dressed in sombre black, strode to the platform, and fingered his blue necktie.

Earlier George Hamilton, of the

(Continued on Page 2)

150 Negro Dockers in Cairo Strike As Boss Ends Contract

CAIRO, Mo. Nov. 12. — One hundred and twenty five Negro longshoremen, members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union went on strike here again to enforce the contract won by their recent strike. Breaking the agreement, Mr. Mooney, Cairo Superintendent, Federal Barge Line, did not re-employ all striking workers first, fired a shop committeeman for his militancy, and refused to discuss this with the shop committee.

The workers walked off the job Nov. 1. Twelve leaders were arrested while picketing, fined over $200, and held on further charges. These frame-ups, and the use of hoodlum white deputies and scabs, are steps to break the union, and to get ready for a wage cut through breaking the strike and setting aside the agreement.

The barge line men are forcing a return to the contract through better picketing, Negro and white solidarity, through demanding an investigation, and through the fight to release the arrested men.

Alabama Paper in Threats Against I.L.D. Attorneys

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 12.—Two direct threats against the International Labor Defense attorneys in the Scottsboro Case, are contained in the "Community Builder," a paper published in the interests of the Alabama landlords, whose preparations to lynch the Scottsboro boys, the defense attorneys and witnesses, have been exposed in the Daily Worker.

In an editorial featured on its front page, the "Community Builder" for Nov. 3, declares:

"In the face of the feeling that exists at Decatur, as well as throughout the Tennesee Valley, against any lawyer claiming to represent the International Labor Defense, we suggest that it will not be well for these lawyers to again show up on any soil at any point within this valley. We do not need that type of cattle down here, and their further appearance is wholly unnecessary. There are plenty of able lawyers here in the North Alabama, who, if employed or appointed by the court, will see to it that the negroes to be tried at Decatur are given the proper representation."

An editorial, similarly featured a week previously, warned the I. L. D. attorney "to stay at home."

* * *

Baltimore Conference, Nov. 19

NEW YORK. — A mass send-off meeting for the New York delegates to the Baltimore Anti-Lynch Conference will be held Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 8 p. m. in St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th St., it was announced today. The Baltimore conference is to open with hearings on the Armwood and other lynchings, by a commission of trade-union and mass organization representatives, and well-known intellectuals, Nov. 18. The conference itself will be held Nov. 19, seven days before the opening of the new Scottsboro lynch trials, Nov. 27, in Decatur, Ala.

Speakers at the send-off will be Richard B. Moore, National Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; Bill Dunne, for the Central Committee of the Communist Party; William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense; Dr. Reuben S. Young, national treasurer of the L.S.N.R., and Andrew Overgaard, of the Trade Union Unity Council, New York. Herman McWain, assistant secretary of the L. S. N. R., will be chairman.

Third Article on Scottsboro Lynch Plans Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—The third article by Bill Dunne, exposing the spiracy of Alabama state officials with Ku Klux and other terrorist gangs, to lynch the Scottsboro boys, the defense attorneys and witnesses, will appear in tomorrow's "Daily Worker." Order your copy today. Don't miss any article in this smashing exposure of the State-inspired lynch preparations.

FARMERS SUPPORT WORKERS

Minnesota Governor and General Act to Break Strike

AUSTIN, Minn., Nov. 12. — Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olsen of Minnesota, accompanied by Adjutant-General Ellard A. Walsh, arrived here in an effort to break the strike of packing house workers were aided by farmers of the National Holiday Association, entered the George A. Hormel Packing Co. plant Saturday.

While ordering four companies of National Guard to stand ready for strikebreaking duty, Governor Olsen, experienced demagogue, will attempt to repeat his usual speeches filled with left phrases in an effort to drive the workers back.

The strikers, under militant leadership, demanded a 10 cent an hour increase in pay. This was refused and they formed mass picket lines outside of the plant. When deputy sheriffs, police and company guards attempted to smash the picket lines, the strikers ousted the guards and officials and occupied the plant to insure its complete shutdown.

The Hormel Packing Co. plant, the seventh largest in the world, is surrounded by a high wire fence. After a brief fight, in which the strikers were forced to withdraw.

Farmers from nearby farm regions joined the picket lines and aided the workers in their fight.

The fighting started when police and deputy sheriffs tried to drive away over 500 pickets, supported by farmers, during negotiations between strike leaders and company officials.

The strikers fought their way through the tear gas bomb attack and entered the building, telling the janitors to leave. The workers then massed in the administrative offices of Jay C. Hormel, president of the company, who was meeting with the strike leaders along with other officers of the company.

When the officials refused to discuss strike demands, they were hustled out of the building without any violence.

In a statement immediately after this, event Hormel declared that "the company now did not consider that it had any employees to whom I could address a communication."

The workers are organized in an independent industrial union.

Hormel appealed to Governor Olsen by long distant telephone. Frank Starkey, State Industrial Commissioner, was sent to the strike area in an effort to break the strike.

Pittsburgh Packing Workers Vote Call for General Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12.—With over 1,000 Packing House workers filling Moose Temple to capacity, a unanimous decision was made to present demands to all the bosses to be acted upon within 24 hours, and the general strike call to be issued following the rejection of the demands.

The American Federation of Labor is working fast to split the ranks through the Teamsters Local No. 249 of the A. F. of L., attempting to take the drivers into their union and return them to work in the striking shops. By distributing tens of thousands of gallons of booze amongst the men, they succeeded in getting a group of drivers there under the influence of liquor to sign the application cards. The meeting unanimously condemned this action.

The drivers present at the meeting, who were approached by the A. F. of L. to join the outfit, pledged to stand united in the strike, together with the rest of the workers.

The 700 Packing House workers now on strike in three shops, are solid. Picketing has been going on 24 hours a day, since the strike was called. Action committees have been formed in all shops and the strikers are militant. Many trucks, manned by scabs, have been stopped

Friday night a squad of detectives, police and the Chief Inspector of Pittsburgh, raided the union office, with the intention of intimidating the union members. The Chief said: "Why don't you join the A. F. of L."

Saturday, six strikers were arrested, picked up on the charge of being suspicious persons, and held on $1,000 bail.

Pat Fagen is actively helping to disrupt the strike. He first tried to hold back, but now is trying to split the ranks.

The meeting was addressed by Frank Kracik, Harry Rich, of the Food Workers Industrial Union; Sam Wiseman of the United Trade Union Committee of Western Pennsylvania, and Phil Frankfeld.

FILL THE WAR CHEST OF THE "DAILY"

By BILL DUNNE

THE Daily Worker asks for funds to finance the class war.

The Daily Worker is in a critical financial condition. The campaign for the $40,000 security fund is showing results slowly—far too slowly. The Daily Worker is in danger. This is not news. We read it every day. The Scottsboro boys are in danger. The leaders of the Share Croppers' Union are in danger. N. R. A. means danger for every white and Negro worker in America.

The Daily Worker is carrying on now one of the most searching, detailed and appealing exposures of the lynch and murder terror against the Negro masses in the South ever made and published. The Daily Worker is stripping the grave clothes from the ghoulish soul of American lynchdom. This is news—and news of the highest political importance!

In this task, of vital significance for every man and woman in the United States, Negro and white, who lives by labor or who hungers because of mass unemployment and degrading charity relief, the Daily Worker is furnishing one of the finest examples of the united front, of collective work and leadership, ever seen in this country.

The Daily Worker strikes straight at the heart of American imperialism in its organization and defense of the Negro people against the system of double oppression maintained by lynch terror—legal and extra-legal—and by organized gang murders of Negro workers and farmers fighting for the right to live like human beings.

* * *

THE investigation carried through by the Daily Worker, the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the exposure of the conspiracy to murder the Scottsboro boys now beginning—forcing even the New York Times to take cognizance of it—was made possible only by the dimes and quarters of thousands of workers. It was made possible only by collective leadership and a united front of struggle that stayed the hands of the Alabama executioners and lynchers.

The Communist Party and its official organ the Daily Worker organized this mighty movement.

The Daily Worker is going to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that with the knowledge and aid of government, state and national, there

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We Must Face This Issue!

WITH the life of our Daily Worker depending on the success of the $40,000 Drive, receipts on Friday flopped to $182.20, the lowest point recorded in the entire campaign. Saturday's receipts were better but still far below the required daily minimum of $1,000. The Drive which should have been over by now must be prolonged because of the poor response. Desperate struggles face us and our entire class this winter, Comrades! We need our Daily Worker more than ever before to organize and to lead us. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP OUR FIGHTING PAPER? WHAT IS YOUR ORGANIZATION DOING? WE MUST FACE THIS ISSUE FOR OUR OWN WELFARE. YOUR ANSWER MUST BE CONCRETE. RAISE FUNDS AND RUSH THEM TO HELP SAVE OUR "DAILY."

* * *

Saturday's receipts	**$374.68**
Previous Total	**21,577.95**
TOTAL TO DATE	**$22,152.63**

Workers of the World Mass to Free Communists from Nazi Axe!

STEEL AND METAL UNION GAINS 1500 MEMBERS, WINS STRIKES, DELEGATES HEAR

District Convention of S. M. W. I. U. Reports Main Tasks; Work in Heavy Machine Shops; Inside A. F. L., and Among Unemployed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York district of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union has tripled its membership to 2,800 dues-paying members, on the basis of leading and winning strike struggles, James Matles, district secretary, reported yesterday to the district convention of the union. However, these gains have been made only in the light metal industry, Matles said, the chief task of the union now being the concentration of forces and finances on organizing the heavy machine shops, the dock and shipyard workers and other metal workers in the heavier branches of the industry. More work among the unemployed, better work inside the A. F. of L. unions, on the basis of the united front and more consistent exposure of the strike-breaking role of the N. R.A., were the other major tasks of the union emphasized in Matles' main report.

"At the last convention of the S.M. W.I.U. we had thirty to forty delegates representing largely groups in unorganized shops," Matles said. "Now we have at this convention 96 delegates with 84 organized shops represented, where either the union or the shop committee is recognized."

The silver strike, the hollow-ware strike, and especially the present strike of the 4,000 dock workers, shows the necessity of stronger exposure of the strikebreaking role of the A. F. of L. leaders, who are working in conjunction with the N.R.A., and the necessity of more work inside the A. F. of L. and independent unions, it was emphasized in Matles' report as well as in the report of James Lustig, district organizer for the union.

The importance of work among the shipyard workers and dock workers, now on strike was emphasized not only by the reporters, but many of the delegates. The A. F. of L. leaders in the International Association of Machinists; the Boilermakers International, etc., it was pointed out, are trying their best to kill the strike, dickering with the N.R.A., keeping the workers from mass picketing, opposing the spreading of the strike, and allowing scabs to enter the docks without action. The S. M. W. I. U. laid down the program yesterday of fighting for the formation of a broad united front strike committee, mass picket lines and militant action to keep out scabs. The speakers at the convention reported that the misleaders of these A. F. of L. unions have dropped the demands for the 1929 wage scale, time and a half for overtime etc., and are now asking only recognition of the unions. The painters and carpenters locals of the A. F. of L. have so far refused even to call their men on strike. The I. A. of M. finally called out the machinists under pressure of the rank and file.

The reports showed the gains made by the union in recent months. Strikes were won in approximately 80 shops. The lessons of these strike struggles, the gains made and some mistakes were the subject of the report of Organizer James Lustig.

Concentration on the heavy machine shops was emphasized in the report of George Powers, district organizer for the union. Concentration on four local unions of the I. A. of M. and the Boilermakers (A. F. of L.) was decided upon, to broaden the rank and file groups in these local unions and fight for the program of minimum demands. More work in the independent carpenters, joiners and riggers unions in the ship yards was called for.

The work among the unemployed has been greatly neglected, the discussion revealed. It was decided to push the organization of unemployed committees in each local union. Much unemployment exists in the industry, and mass layoffs can be expected in the near future, it was reported.

The discussion of the delegates from the shops, along the lines of the reports (of which names cannot be mentioned for obvious reasons) brought out examples of militant struggles, winning demands from the boss. The posting of a notice in the Federal Steel Products company, that there would be no work until the committee conferring with the boss had reported to the workers, had a big effect in winning the workers' demands there. Other delegates brought out that the Negro workers are denied jobs in this industry, and youth workers are forced to do the same work at lower wages, under the title of "apprentices."

Rose Wortis gave greetings from the Trade Union Unity League of New York, with which the Steel and Metal Union is affiliated. A resolution was passed endorsing the national convention against unemployment in Washington on Jan. 13. The anti-lynching convention in Baltimore on Nov. 18 was indorsed. Wm. Ambruster was elected district president of the union, Matles was re-elected secretary, Powers and Lustig were elected as district organizers, Charles Andrews as vice president, Charles Rivers as recording secretary.

Greetings were received from the national office of the union, signed by John Meldon.

Wallace Silent on Farm Debt Burden

(Continued from Page 1)

Chamber of Commerce Glee Club, led the singing of the Iowa corn song, while the band played. Touching testimony to his kinship for the ruined farmers of the state, Wallace's smooth palms were raised, as the Chamber of Commerce choristers sang out, "That's where the tall corn grows." With gasoline nineteen cents a gallon, those farmers who did come to hear Wallace's alibi for the present ruination of the countryside, were able to do so only by coming in groups on trucks contributed for the purpose. A large portion of the "farmers" present were of the Wallace-Reno variety.

Des Moines police were on hand to prevent any possible demonstration against Wallace, and the reception received by Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture was far from demonstrative.

Not once did Wallace make reference to foreclosures and the mounting debt burden on the ruined farmers. He referred to the present farm strike being betrayed by the Milo Reno officialdom only to sneer at those "farmers who raise corn and hogs, and those who believe only in raising hell."

"For the first time in the history of the corn belt," Wallace declared, "there is a practical method of raising farm prices and keeping them up." He outlined what he described as "A $350,000,000 corn and hog program, which," de declared, "Would make $75,000,000 in rentals and benefits available to farmers of Iowa, if they are willing to take advantage of its provisions."

The proposed plan is the familiar method of cutting production. The farmer who signs the contract must do four things, according to Wallace:

1. Must reduce acreage of corn on the farm he is to operate in 1934 by 20 per cent under the average for 1932 and 1933.

2. He must reduce the number of hogs he has been raising by 25 per cent.

3. He must not increase the total of corn or hogs produced on other land owned, rented or controlled by him, which is not covered by a corn-hog contract.

4. He must use the rented corn acreage for Summer fallowing, green manure, or soil erosion prevention crops, but not for grain.

In return, the farmer—broken on the debt-rack—will get a rental at the rate of 30 cents a bushel for the corn land he keeps out of production. According to Wallace's own illustration, if the yield of corn on the 20 acres the farmer rents, has been 40 bushels an acre, he gets a rental of $12 an acre. Of that rental he gets two-thirds, as soon as the contracts for his county are approved, or in this case, a munificent total of $160. The balance of $80 he receives a year from now.

Wallace, who is a strong advocate of currency inflation, became Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture after he had helped swing the corn belt to the Democratic Party by his declaration of approval of the farm policies outlined in Roosevelt's Topeka, Kansas, speech. He had deserted the Republican Party in 1928 to support Al Smith.

In his speech here last night, Wallace spoke as a "dirt farmer." His dirt farm experience is limited to an inheritance of a publication, "Wallace's Farmer," recently merged with the "Iowa Homestead," and experiments in the cross-breeding of hogs at his 400-acre farm in Polk County, near Johnstown, Iowa.

Wallace sought to justify the government aid to the bankers instead of to the ruined farmers. "There are more serious problems," he said, "which, within a democracy, can best be settled outside the halls of Congress. We are not yet a people skilled in these problems, which are of the heart." Little comfort to farmers facing eviction after years of toil.

Wallace continued to depart from his prepared speech. He was back in his old home town. He must be neighborly; "Only the merest quarter-turn of the heart separates us from a material abundance beyond the fondest dreams of any one present. Selfishness has ceased to become the mainspring of progress. There is something more. We must learn to live with abundance." Little comfort to farmers battling in sub-zero weather with armed deputy sheriffs and their law and order leagues.

Wallace's father was Secretary of Agriculture in Coolidge and Harding regimes.

Besides inheriting the farm paper, Wallace inherited talent for cunning demagogy, as revealed in his recent speech before the Iowa Legislature, called to consider farm relief proposals, when he said:

"The pity is that the bankers, the insurance company executives, the packers, the millers, the cotton spinners, the railroad executives, the oil executives, etc., cannot meet together to work out a program which will be best for them and best for the farmers."

Baltimore Delegates Must Register by Tuesday Evening

NEW YORK. — All delegates to the Baltimore anti-lynching Conference traveling by bus must register not later than Tuesday, Nov. 14, 6:30 o'clock at the district office of the International Labor Defense, 870 Broadway. Delegates will leave Saturday, Nov. 18, at 6:30 A. M., from Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Plaza and 15th Street. The cost for delegates going by bus is $5.00, including all expenses.

13,000 Silk Workers Continue Strike In Paterson, Easton

Call Nat'l Conference to Form One Union In Silk, Dye Industry

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Although the national strike front has been broken with the action taken by the United Textile Workers' officials in sending the dye workers, the Jacquard workers and the Allentown silk workers back to work, the strike continues solid in Paterson with 10,000 still out and in Easton, Pa., where there are 3,000 on strike under the National Textile Workers' Union.

In the dye shops the U.T.W. officials sent the workers back to work on the basis of a closed shop agreement in which the strikers were supposed to be protected against discrimination and were to receive a minimum wage of $23.

Since the workers returned to the shops three weeks ago, repeated violations of the agreement have occurred including discrimination, longer hours and lay-offs. The U.T.W. has not put up a fight to protect the workers who are beginning to realize that the union officials are concerned only with the question of dues collection. There is a growing opposition to the U.T.W. officials and increasing discontent in the ranks of the dye workers.

Employers have told the dye workers that the agreement with the U.T.W. was based principally on the promise by the U.T.W. officials to call strikes in shops where the employers refused to live up to the prices set by the Dye Institute. Formerly the Dye Institute was able to punish underselling by the smaller bosses by employing gangsters. This expense would now be reduced by the readiness of A. F. of L. officials to act as their agents in fighting the smaller companies.

Silk manufacturers in Paterson are refusing to pay the $25 minimum wage proposed by the N.R.A. and are holding out against recognition of the A. F. of L. The Associated officials yesterday sent a delegation to Washington to appeal to the N.R.A. raising false hopes among the silk strikers that the N.R.A. will take any action against the bosses.

More than 800 workers returned to work at the Onandago plant in Easton, Pa., and will receive $2.93 for 100,000 picks, the highest rate paid in the industry. The shop was settled on the basis of recognition of the National Textile Workers' Union and the shop committee. Two other mills remain out on strike.

The United National Strike Committee organized at the initative of the National Textile Workers' Union is calling a conference of representatives from all silk centers in Paterson on November 19 to discuss the formation of one union in the silk and dye industry. The conference is to be held in Paterson on Nov. 19.

At the same time the National Textile Workers' Union in Paterson is organizing a shop delegates' council composed of representatives of every mill and of every department in the larger plants to meet regularly to form a united front basis for building one union in the silk and dye industry. All shop grievances will be taken up by the Council which will prepare the action necessary to enforce and maintain any gains won in the shops and counteract any betrayal practiced by the U.T.W. officials.

The shop delegates' council, the basis for which has been laid in 40 shops, will also publish a bulletin called the Silk Workers' Voice. The Council will meet on November 19 at Oakley Hall, 211 Market Street, Paterson at 10 a. m.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

"I promise a scientific distribution of relief."—La Guardia.

N. Y. Worker: "——!!——!!——!!! It's the Same Old Dish."

Official Admits Aid to Deputy Thugs in Iowa Farmers Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

admitted that he had himself joined the newly organized Law and Order League and defiantly declared:

"I have joined the League and am proud of it. If that is un-American, make the most of it. As vandalism has increased here I have been horrified by the un-American spirit prompting it."

Farmers Protest

Earlier in the evening farmers denounced Reck, declaring that they "didn't elect a dictator." They charged that Reck as president of the Association had no authority to say that the Association would not go on strike.

Reck was also charged with sending unauthorized telegrams to state and national officers of the milk associations.

"He signs these telegrams without seeking our views regarding these matters," one farmer declared.

* * *

Ohio Delegates March

CHICAGO.—Reports of new delegations of farmers coming to the historic Farm Conference to be held at Chicago on November 15-18 at People's Auditorium are arriving every day, Lem Harris, Executive Secretary announced today.

Ohio will witness another march of farmers when 100 delegates going to th Conference will pass through the State en route to Chicago.

These farmers will ride in trucks and cars carrying banners announcing their slogans of "Cash Relief," "Cancellation of Back Taxes and Debts of the Poor Farmers," and "Moratorium on Mortgage Indebtedness," etc. The delegates will enter Ohio by two lines of march on Sunday afternoon, November 12.

The first line from Pennsylvania New Jersey, Maryand, Delaware and Virginia will enter Ohio on Route 30, stopping overnight with farmers in Salem Township, Columbian County. With additional delegates from Salem Township the caravan will then proceed on Monday morning over Route 14 to Edinburgh, thence west over Route 18 to Defiance County. There will be short receptions at 10 a. m. in Medina and at noon in Wellington. The delegates will be entertained for the night by the farmers of Defiance County.

The other line of march from New York and New England will also enter Ohio on Sunday afternoon over Route 20, stopping overnight near Austinburg and proceeding the following morning to Fulton County, stopping in the morning for a reception arranged by the Small Home and Land Owners' Federation on the Public Square in Cleveland at ten o'clock.

Dickstein Silent on Calling of Hathaway

Angrily Refuses Reply on Nazi Exposure

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

(Daily Worker, Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee which will open interim hearings Tuesday on Nazi propaganda activities in the United States, today angrily refused to say whether Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be asked to appear before the investigating body to read into the official record the Daily Worker's international exposures of Nazi murder, espionage and propaganda activities in this country.

Dickstein's noncommittal reply contrasts sharply with his statement made several weeks ago to to the Daily Worker that Hathaway would be "invited" to appear before the committee.

It is understood that Dickstein plans to convene his subcommittee tomorrow in a short secret session to map out the course of the hearings. Formal public sessions begin Tuesday.

Martin Dies of Texas, the proponent of the bill which bears his name and provides for "the exclusion and expulsion of alien Communists," is a member of the Immigration Subcommittee. The others are: Kerr, North Carolina; Underwood, Ohio; Crowe, Indiana; Kramer, California; Dirksen, Illinois; Taylor, Tennessee, and Focht, Pennsylvania.

Protests Grow As Execution of Four Communists Looms

London Police Attack Delegation After Demonstration

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Police this afternoon charged 200 Communists attempting to send a delegation to the German Embassy, demanding "the release of our innocent German comrades, Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff." The delegation was sent by a meeting of several thousand workers in Trafalgar Square. Several workers were injured by the attack of the police.

* * *

NEW YORK.—The tide of protest against the contemplated execution of the four Communist leaders on "trial" for the Reichstag burning kept rising higher and higher as many trade union student and professional organizations and individuals threw their entire support behind the fight to save them from the Nazi axe.

The strength of 35,000 workers will mass behind a Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union delegation when it appears before the German Consul here today to demand the release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Tanev and Popoff.

Raising the slogan of "Swastika Out of New York!" the National Student League is mobilising the students of New York in a demonstration Wednesday before the MacMillan Theatre, Columbia University, where Hans Luther, Nazi Ambassador, is speaking. The students will mass at 7:30 p. m. on the corner of 116th St. and Broadway. At Wednesday noon they will picket the faculty luncheon which is being given for Luther at Columbia University, carrying placards urging the faculty members to boycott the luncheon.

The National Committee of Unemployed Councils sent a protest yesterday to Hans Luther, German Ambassador, against the "fascist savagery of the Hitler government," and demanding the immediate release of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanev as well as Ernst Thaelmann. "The German working class does not stand alone," the communication read. "We workers of the United States and the unemployed workers, through the National Committee of Unemployed Councils, are rallying to the support of the German proletarian revolution."

Saturday a delegation of 24 writers and lawyers appeared befor the Nazi Consul to demand the freeing of the four Communist leaders on trial in Berlin. When the Consul dashed out enraged from his office, Allan Taub, I. L. D. lawyer, faced him and demanded that trial defendants be freed. He protested against the so-called trial as a farce and asked if the Nazis intend to carry out their murder plans. The Consul refused to answer their questions, telling them to "wait till the trial was over." As the delegation left the office they gave cheers for Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff.

Those in the delegation were David Levinson, Allen Taub, Malcolm Cowley, Edward Dehlberg, Isidor Schneider, Horace Gregory, Philip Henberg, A. T. Cutler, Joseph Freeman, Kenneth Burke and others.

Protest telegrams were sent to Hans Luther, Nazi Ambassador, from the Finnish Workers' Federation, American Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism and other organizations.

CARNIVAL LUNCH STRIKE WON BY FOOD WORKERS

NEW YORK.—After being out on strike for three weeks, under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union, 68 workers of the Carnival Lunch at 140 E. 14th St., won their strike Saturday when the owners agreed to their demands.

SPORTS
by Edward Newhouse

Ping Pong

THE following is the partial outcome of research during a Saturday afternoon, which is the Daily Worker staff's allotted time for relaxation. We were coming out of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, discussing the problem heatedly, as the expression goes.

We had looked at statues and paintings of boxers, discus heavers, fishermen, chess players and even an unjustly celebrated Thinker, but no ping pong players.

The three of us were rather crumpled and dusty from having played association football behind the building, and the girl at the information desk looked apprehensive.

"Pardon me," I said, "Are there paintings or statues of ping pong players in any of the galleries?"

"Ping pong players?"

"Yes."

She searched behind us, possibly for uniformed attendants, then she turned to consult with the elderly lady, ostensibly an authority.

"We don't know," she said finally, "but we don't think so."

The elderly lady came up.

"Do you think there are any in the Louvre or the British Museum?" I asked.

Both of them pursed their lips and the authority said no, she didn't think so.

* * *

WE WALKED east down 79th Street and stepped into the library there and I searched through several dictionaries of quotation and literary allusion but there was nothing about ping pong. It began to appear that the sport had never gained enough of a hold on sensitive imaginations to make its way into belles lettres or the representative arts.

It was at my own home, in volume 18 of the New International Encyclopaedia, that I found the first reference and that was scurrilous: "A modified form of lawn tennis . . . (sic!) . . . The game became popular in the United States about 1900, but as it was inherently uninteresting and required comparatively little skill, its vogue was short-lived, and within a few years it had virtually disappeared."

Another reference was exultantly pointed out by a youth who found it in a movie magazine: Eddie Cantor, his wife and five adolescent daughters are impassioned devotees of the pastime.

The Encyclopaedia is a 1914 edition and the movie magazine is last month's which not only reflects unfavorably on the New Internationale's accuracy but in a measure indicates the game's current status.

Ping pong has gone a long way since the origin of that snotty quotation. It was a bitter, uphill fight against conditions fraught with mockery, decision and indifference.

The sport (I'll stand by that classification) was ridiculed not only as "inherently uninteresting and requiring little skill" but as effeminate and decadent as well. There was something perverse and degenerate about endlessly pinging and ponging a ball of air encompassed by resilient celluloid, they said. A game for the immature and incapacitated. Red-blooded water polo, ice hockey and roulette players, matadors and pago-pago performers frowned at this illegitimate lawn tennis. Ping pong, the Spurned of Sports, the Parlah of Pastimes.

* * *

She Becomes a Hags.

WE ALL know how ping pong came through with flying colors. It swept two continents like cross-word puzzles or the Three Little Pigs, only it came to stay. People discovered that to be really proficient in it required extraordinary skill, also, that you could work up a devil of a sweat if you were up against a fast player on the regulation table. For a short and disastrous period I attended City College, the institution where they play football, and it can truthfully be said that if not for the ping pong tables in the alcoves I wouldn't have stuck it out for even three months. The school will still be recognised as one of the cradles of American ping pong when the Umbrella Man will be but a footnote.

In Europe the game has developed to a stage where great international tournaments are run off successfully. I know this circumstance will be seized upon by those who ascribe elements of decadence and degeneracy to it, but consider as well its popularity in the Soviet Union. There no recreational center is complete without the green tables and they have a room full of them in the Kremlin itself. For American workers' clubs it's an ideal winter sport. You can play it indoors, accessories are inexpensive, the appeal universal and competition easy to organise.

It's not only to do right by our little ping pong but to display the interesting growth of sport consciousness in the revolutionary movement around New York that I print the below letter. It's the second such idea within a few days. Last week they had a wrestling bout at the ball of the Theatre Union.

DEAR E. N.:

"The United Front Supporters is an organization made up mainly of professionals and other white collar workers. A while ago we formed a study group which grew to large proportions and soon transformed its theories into action. We have already raised hundreds of dollars for the Scottsboro Fund, the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, etc., and every month we pay the rent for the headquarters and the apartment of the East Side Unemployed Council.

"This Friday we're running a dance at Webster Manor, 119 E. 11th St., for the benefit of the Daily Worker and as a special attraction we're having a crack ping pong player give an exhibition and play all comers. We cordially invite you and your readers.

"United Front Supporters."

Youth Demonstrations Hit Armistice War Displays

NEW YORK.—While military and government officials throughout the nation celebrated Armistice Day with military displays and pacifist phrases, over 600 young workers and students here demonstrated their defiant opposition towards imperialist war by two meetings and a parade.

The militant challenge to the war danger was hurled Saturday when the organizations united in the Youth Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism mobilized their membership at Columbus Circle and marched to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, at 88th St. and Riverside Drive.

Along Broadway, along Riverside Drive, through the heart of the "silk stocking" district, the demonstrators paraded, carrying the banners of their organizations, shouting "Down with Imperialist War, down with Fascism!"

At the Monument speakers of the participating organizations addressed the workers and students, urging them to fight against the war preparations going on under the N. R. A. and the Civil Conservation Corps. The speakers emphasized the need for militantly protesting the war provocations against Soviet Russia, the workers' fatherland. They urged that the workers and students "become traitors to the ruling class of their own country and refuse to fight to protect their profits."

The organizations participating were: National Student League, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Young Communist League, Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, War-Resisters' League, Conference for Progressive Labor Action, Labor Sports Union, I. W. O., Youth Section of T. U. U. C., and the I. L. D.

* * *

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—A mighty hiss greeted the police as they seized several placards carried by Smith, Mount Holyoke, Amherst and Massachusetts State College students who were marching in an anti-war parade here today. The placards, reading "The N. R. A. Means Nationalism and War," were carried by the National Student League chapter of Mount Holyoke College.

The demonstration was led by Adam Lagrin, recently dispelled from C. C. N. Y. for anti-R.O.T.C. activity. Police say they destroyed the placards because of a city ruling against "bearing inscriptions detrimental to any government." National Student League leaders say that they will take action against the police.

* * *

Wellesley Students March

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 12.—As the American Legion paraded into the main green in an Armistice Day celebration here, 75 Wellesley College girls, carrying anti-war placards, swung in behind and marched to a position directly opposite them, holding high their placards.

American Legion officials were furious at the injection of an anti-war spirit into the ceremonies and charged that the girls "were parading without a permit."

FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR DEFEND SOVIET UNION
CCC TRAINS YOUTH FOR WAR! INSTEAD OF IT— DEMAND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE!
C.C.C. TRAINS YOUTH FOR WAR!
AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR DEFEND SOVIET UNION
UNDER GUISE OF NRA ROOSEVELT BUILDS LARGEST NAVY FOR WAR!
Join YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE!
DOWN WITH JAPANS PROVOCATION AGAINST SOVIET UNION

A SECTION OF NEW YORK ANTI-WAR AND FASCISM MEETING AT COLUMBUS CIRCLE

Shoe Strikers' Mass Meeting for Today

NEW YORK.—Mass meeting of shoe strikers today 11 a. m. at Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey St., Brooklyn. The shoe strikers will act on the final decision of the National Labor Board. It is important that all strikers be present and every chairman should march in with his crew and sit together in the hall. There will be signs for every crew in the hall.

A special emergency Shop Chairman's meeting will take place today at 9 a. m. in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. to discuss the proposals of Dr. Handler, Chief Counsel for the National Labor Board.

Sheet Metal Workers Strike in Brooklyn

NEW YORK.—Workers of the J. Moss & Sons, sheet metal shop, 78 19th St., Brooklyn, went on strike Saturday, demanding union recognition and increased wages. The strike is led by the Independent Sheet Metal Workers Union of Greater New York.

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order for Saturday!

City Events

Anti-Lynch Conference

NEW YORK.—A special conference in connection with the forthcoming public hearing in Baltimore Nov. 18 on the lynching of George Armwood, will be held this evening at the Finnish Workers Hall, 15 West 126th Street, under the auspices of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

An important point on the agenda will be discussion of the new lynch trials of the Scottsboro boys, set for Nov. 27, before the Ku Klux Klan Judge, W. W. Callahan, at Decatur, Ala.

Mass Meeting on Cuba

Manuel Marsul, Cuban journalist; Frank Ibanez, editor of "La Vanguardia," and Mario La Marr, secretary of the Julio Mella Club, will discuss the Cuban situation at a mass meeting tonight, at 8:30, at the club's headquarters, 1413 5th Ave., City.

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nvite Strikers to Parade Armistice Day as Provocation

revious Gallup, N. Mexico, Meet Demanding Leaders Release Attacked by the Cavalry on Riot Excuse

GALLUP, New Mexico.—Attempting to provoke striking coal miners o a bloody slaughter, General Wood who is enforcing martial law here, ried the strikers to parade Armistice Day. That same day Charles Gaynn, strict Organizer of the National Miners' Union, Lynch and three others re arrested by order of General Wood and the operators. An N. R. A. bor Board Representative is en- te to Gallup to break this mili- strike.

e twelve prisoners who have thrown into the military stock- for strike activities and put on bread and water diet, are refusing do the forced labor inside the jail.

800 Strikers Attacked

The tactics of the coal operators d Gen. Wood in provoking the rikers and then brutally attacking m was shown Nov. 4, when 800 rikers were peaceably assembled on court house steps, electing a com- ittee to demand the release of their ree leaders.

The meeting was preceded by a rt parade led by a group of chil- n wearing signs: "Free Bob Rob- s," "Free Herbert Benjamin," ree George Kaplan." When they ched the court, Martha Roberts, namic organizer of the N.M.U., ose husband is one of the jailed ders, sprang on the steps and ad- essed the strikers.

She was calling for a larger vol- teer committee to present demands Sheriff Roberts for the immediate ease of the jailed leaders, when a utenant of the National Guard- n shoved his way through the owd and grabbed hold of her. A n in the crowd thrust the lieuten- t aside and the crowd started rip- g his uniform off him.

Tear Bombs Thrown Back

This was enough to send twenty ardsmen into action, hurling tear s bombs, clubbing and beating rkers on all sides. Six arrests were ade, including Martha Roberts, hn DeMurtas, his wife, and Chas. zele.

Unable to disperse the indignant rikers, who were throwing tear gas mbs back at them, the guardsmen treated, waiting for the cavalry to nish the job. Five minutes passed a squad of forty mounted guards- came clattering swiftly to the , drawing their sabres and stab- and prodding the workers.

Rides Down Old Woman

One cavalryman tried to run over defenseless old woman, and did ally manage to corner her between o buildings where she couldn't ove, and he could prod her with s sabre. When another striker who as being run over by a horse grab- d the reins to protect himself, he as brutally beaten over the back ith a sabre.

After the crowd was dispersed, a ounted patrol was established on ery street. Machine guns were set both at the County Jail and the ilitary stockade. Anyone seen on e street after 8:30 was ordered ar- sted.

hen Gen. Wood issued the das- ly order, "Shoot to kill." He said re was no question of rule in allup. "Law and order," he added ypocritically, "will not bow to mob ule."

Garment Workers in Los Angeles Strike

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 11. — Despite the vicious betrayal of the Socialist Party leadership involved in the Los Angeles Garment workers strike, the militant rank and file workers are carrying on the struggle, and have again gone on strike.

The Socialist Party leaders called the strike towards the close of the season, and with their dilly-dallying about stretched the strike out for almost a month. The socialists told the workers "that the N.R.A. would help them . . . to wait for arbitration by the N.R.A." Last week the Union officials told the workers to go back to the shops and work, as the decision "by an impartial board of arbitrator had been made." The workers discovered that the scabs had most of the jobs, and that the bosses were refusing, despite the agreement, to hire union labor.

The bosses gave as their reason that the season is at its lowest ebb and that it is impossible to hire back as many workers as had been in the garment industry a month ago.

Today the workers have gone back on strike again, demanding that the bosses live up to their agreement and rehire the union workers. Over a thousand workers were on the streets today picketing.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS FOR THE Daily Worker Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Chicago

November 15th:

Daily Worker Mass Meeting at which Carl Haessler and Claude Lightfoot will be the main speakers at 1326 E. 53th St. Admission 25c for employed and 15c for unemployed. Auspices units 704 and 713.

Canton, Ohio

November 15th:

Workers Press Dance being arranged by organizations in Canton at International Workers Order, 1732 8th St. N. E. Admission only 15c.

Connecticut District

The great Soviet film "1905" adapted from M. Gorki's famous novel "Mother" will be shown in the following places on the days listed below:

Nov. 13—Tivoli Hall, Grove, corner Main St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Nov. 14—Monument Hall, 178 Appleton St., Holyoke, Mass.

Baltimore Meeting to Get Report on Tuscaloosa Crimes

Startling Facts in Hands of Group of Investigators

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 12. — Sensational disclosures on the background of the lynching of Dan Pippen, Jr., and A. T. Harden here last August, will be made by the investigating committee of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, now in this city, at the Baltimore Anti-Lynch Conference, Nov. 18 and 19, it was announced by Alfred E. Hirsch, secretary.

The Ku Klux Klan has been riding in full regalia almost every night during the week the delegation has been in Alabama.

Deputy Sheriffs Murray Pate and H. W. Holeman and Private Detective W. L. Huff, whom the International Labor Defense has charged with murdering the two Negro youths while they were in their custody, were interviewed by the delegation Saturday. At first they refused to say anything except in the presence of a court stenographer, and later, when one was obtained, refused to talk under any circumstances.

Willie Jimison and Dan Pippen, Sr., the latter the father of one of the lynched boys, "were persuaded to leave the county for their own safety," Judge Henry B. Foster, whom the I. L. D. has charged with arranging the lynching, told the delegation. The two had been arrested with Pippen, Harden, and Elmore Clarke, the last of whom accidentally escaped lynching, though badly wounded, in the original rape and murder frame-up.

Reports, which have not yet been fully confirmed, are current that Jimison and Pippen, Sr., were quietly lynched.

Barbara Alexander, white girl on the delegation from Savanah, Ga., asked Judge Foster whether in his opinion the appointment of local counsel to the defense of the three Negro boys, after the I.L.D. counsel retained by them had been driven out of town by him and the militia which he called, was not contributory to the lynch incitement.

"No," said Judge Foster, "the people have confidence in Alabama lawyers."

"There was no possible excuse for this lynching," Judge Foster said when the lynching of Dennis Cross, aged paralytic Negro, in Tuscaloosa recently, was referred to. Then recollecting himself, he added: "There is no excuse for lynching under any conditions."

William Foster, a county solicitor, and the son of the judge, spent the whole day with the delegation, apparently to make sure, under the guise of friendly guidance, that they did not speak to anyone who might give them real information about the lynching.

In spite of this, valuable evidence has been gathered by the group, they reported, which will be assembled for the Baltimore Anti-Lynch Conference.

2,000 Nash Auto Co. Workers Force Mass Picketing in Strike

AFL Leaders Plead for Faith in NRA to Gain Demands

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 11.—Over 2,000 strikers of the Nash Auto Co. attended the strike meeting Thursday in the Italian-American Home, showing splendid militancy and fighting spirit, and forced the A. F. of L. officials to admit the need of mass picketing.

Hundreds pledged to be at the gate where the night trick starts at 1.45 a. m. Thousands will be on the picket lines later in the morning.

Paul J. Smith, member of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, spoke for over an hour and a half. He praised President Roosevelt and the N.R.A. to the skies. He tried to soft-soap the workers into placing their hopes in the Labor Advisory Board and in a federal conciliator.

Well-Dressed Officials

His fat, well-dressed figure trembled with emotion as he told how for thirty years he had been an official in various labor unions. Some workers were heard to comment, "Yes, thirty years on our backs." Instead of electing a broad, mass, anti-lockout committee, as was proposed by Johnson of the Auto Workers Union, the officials of the local trades and Labor Council, who ran the meeting, cleverly manoeuvred to get only five men from the plant on the committee to present the demands of the workers.

Henry Ohl, President of the State Federation of Labor, Smith, Felix, Olkives, President of the Local Trades and Labor Council and John Kuehl, Socialist lawyer, were elected to this committee also as "representatives" of the men.

No discussion or formulation of demands for the 2,800 workers locked out, was allowed. The A. F. of L. leaders are obviously trying to keep the strike limited to the 200 men on the final assembly line. As far as they are concerned, the majority of the men in the plant have no grievances whatever.

The Auto Workers Union has issued a call through all its members for militant mass picketing.

Demand Wage Increase

The entire plant of the Nash Motors Co. was closed down on account of the stoppage of the final assembly line and nearby departments by the workers, who are demanding 5 1-2 cents per car per man on the line. The line produces 12 cars per hour and the company offered the men 4 cents per car. Al day today the men, many of whom are young workers employed for the first time, kept the line standing still, holding out for their demands. The company officials tried in vain to break down the resistance of the men and at 1 o'clock this afternoon they closed down the entire plant.

Pat Moohan, the works manager, came into the big Nash restaurant where hundreds of workers were gathered, announced the shut-down and ordered all the men out of the place.

Members of the Auto Workers Union immediately proposed a mass meeting outdoors to consider what steps to take. In a short time over 400 workers assembled at the main entrance and were addressed by D. Johnson, a representative of the Auto Workers Union, who made definite proposals to the men.

A. F. of L. Gets In

An hour or so later the entire crowd went to a hall nearby to act on these proposals, Johnson again proposed the election of a broad strike committee, the formulation of demands for all departments, the organization of a mass meeting of all Nash workers to draw them into the struggle. These proposals were carried, but there was some confusion before they could be acted on. At this point A. F. of L. officials, including a lawyer who tries to solve our problems with injunctions, began addressing the men and telling them that they should organize in the A. F. of L. first and then arrange other matters. The lawyer told the men that if they joined a recognized union they could call in a "conciliator" from Washington to win their demands. They succeeded in turning the sentiment against Johnson as an outsider and finally peran A. F. of L. meeting in the evening. suaded the men to defer all action to an A. F. of L. meeting in the evening.

Investigating Lynchings in Tuscaloosa

Defying open threats of lynching by Alabama Attorney General Knight, members of delegation of National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners now in Tuscaloosa, Ala., are continuing their investigation into recent lynchings of Dan Pippen, Jr., A. T. Harden and Dennis Cross. Members of the delegation are:

Standing—left to right: ALFRED H. HIRSCH, Secretary, National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners (of New York); JESSICA HENDERSON, Boston, prominent in the Sacco-Vanzetti defense; HOWARD KESTER, Nashville, Tenn., Southern Secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation; BRUCE CRAWFORD, Norton, Virginia, Editor, Crawford's Weekly.

Seated: HOLLACE RANSDELL, of Kentucky, investigator for American Civil Liberties Union in Scottsboro case; GRACE LUMPKIN, of South Carolina, author, "To Make My Bread," proletarian novel; BARBARA ALEXANDER, of Savannah, Georgia, artist.

FILL THE WAR CHEST OF THE 'DAILY WORKER'

(Continued from Page 1)

has been created a wide flung lynch spirit and movement of a new deadliness; that under N. R. A. and the Roosevelt administration it operates more freely than since Reconstruction Days; that its howl of "rape" tries to cover the worst oppression of Negro toilers in the history of this country; that its immediate goal is the prevention of a juncture of the forces of the black and white masses of toilers in industry and agriculture; that it picks as its victims not only Negroes, but their white defenders. It aims to crush the liberation struggle of the Negro masses, to burn the remaining fragments in lynch gang fires.

* * *

THE Daily Worker is the main instrument for building the mass united front against lynch and murder terror! It has proved this.

Is this an issue on which the official organ of the Communist Party can appeal for mass financial support? It is. In this issue and the decisive struggles arising from it are bound up the fate of the whole people in the United States, and in its womb, soon to be delivered, is victory or defeat for the white working class!

Is this issue enough to arouse you to the danger to the whole working class if the Daily Worker goes down, fighting of course, as it has always, but goes down just the same?

If this is not enough then remember that it was the Daily Worker that blasted into the light of day the vileness of the Hitler plotters in the United States—forced the investigation that Dickstein and other demagogues are now staging. It is the Daily Worker that leads the struggle against fascism in the United States.

It was the Daily Worker that exposed the new treachery of the Fifty-Third Convention of the American Federation of Labor leadership—its incorporation into the strikebreaking machinery of N. R. A., its outright betrayal of its own membership and of the whole working class to the government of monopoly capital. It was the Daily Worker that exposed from the very beginning the strikebreaking character of the coal, auto and steel codes and the whole anti-working class line of N. R. A. and its A. F. of L. and Socialist Party supporters. It is the Daily Worker that shows how to organize and fight the N. R. A. program of wage cutting, strikebreaking, suppression, fascism and imperialist war.

* * *

It is the Daily Worker that connects all these issues and writes the mass battles around them into the main stream of revolutionary struggle for the Communist way out of the crisis, out of the gigantic jail for the working class population that capitalism has become—into the surging torrent of struggle for working class power.

Negro people, striking back against the drive to crush you! Workers facing and fighting the most ruthless capitalist offensive ever launched in the United States! Robbed and ruined farmers! Jobless and groping intellectuals, trying to find your place in the class struggle!

The Daily Worker fights for all of you! It unites you for the decisive struggles now at hand! See to it that the Daily Worker lives! Give what you can. Organize the financial support the Daily Worker must have to live, to work, to teach, to organize, to fight!

We appeal to you—we know you will respond. But answer this appeal to the limit of your ability—do it today—tomorrow, and until the Daily Worker is once more out of danger!

Fill the war chest of the Daily Worker!

Detroit Delegates to Rank and File A.F.L. Convention Report

DETROIT.—The Detroit delegates to the second annual convention of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor will report at a meeting Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 p. m. at Plasterers' Hall, 3111 Elmwood Ave. The meeting has been arranged by the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance of Detroit.

The second annual convention of the rank and file was held in Washington simultaneously with the 53rd annual convention of the A. F. of L. At Tuesday's meeting a concrete program of action will be proposed. Members of the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhoods are especially urged to attend.

I. W. O. Membership Drive Meeting

CHICAGO, Ill.—A meeting of the Pre-Plenum Membership Drive Committee of the International Workers Order, will be held this Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Armenian Hall, 2332 W. Chicago Ave., Second floor, All I.W.O. branches must send representatives.

BUSINESS INDEX DROPS SHARPLY AGAIN; CRISIS GROWS STEADILY WORSE

NRA Unable to Halt Decline in Steel, Auto, Building; Government Bonds Sink As U. S. Enters Fifth Year of Desperate Crisis

NEW YORK.—Entering the fifth winter of the crisis, the economic and financial reports this week give a picture of American economy, after six months of the Roosevelt program, facing a winter of bitter intensification of the economic crisis, with fast approaching inflationary floods, on one hand, and steadily advancing starvation and misery among the workers and their families on the other.

All business activity, as measured by the Wall Street Journal of Commerce, dropped 8 per cent in a sharp decline for the 10th consecutive week. The heaviest losses were experienced in the most important industries, steel, auto and oil.

Steel production, the central prop on which the whole of American business rests, dropped again this week, so that now it is at 25 per cent of capacity. This means that steel production is now back to the April level.

The Roosevelt program, with all its extraordinary inflation measures, its deliberately instigated hysteria among consumers to buy, its heavy purchases for war preparations, and its ballyhoo about the end of the crisis, is now back at the very same point at which it started.

Conceal Crisis

It is this steady drop in steel production that is the real explanation for the fact that from now on the U. S. Steel Company will no longer make public the figures for the unfilled orders on its books. The American bourgeoisie is becoming too frightened to let the masses know the true extent of the crisis.

Buy Less Food

Indicative of the declining purchasing power of the workers, the largest food chain in the country, the A. & P. Groceries' reports that its sales for the last two months have been running at a rate of 10 per cent below last year. This means that less food is being consumed.

Another indication of intensifying crisis is the reports of buying in the department stores, which report that the usual Fall upturn in buying has failed to materialize. The latest report of the Federal Reserve confirm this.

After six months of the N.R.A., carloadings are dropping, having barely surpassed last years crisis lows.

Significantly, heavy construction continues to lie protrate, the total contracts awarded for this year lagging far behind even last year, when a new low record was made.

Financial Crisis

The final touch to the picture of steadily advancing crisis is the intensifying financial crisis. **For the first time in many years, U. S. Government bonds are being dumped on the market, and their prices are dropping. This is a sure sign of further inflationary currency measures on the part of the Roosevelt government.**

This means rising prices, rising cost of living, and declining purchasing power of the worker's wages.

The starvation effect of the Roosevelt program this week found reflection even in the reports of the A. F. of L. statisticians who reported in the latest "Monthly Survey of Business" that:

"N.R.A. wages have not brought higher living standards to the average worker. The six per cent increase in wages has been eaten up by an 8.5 per cent increase in living costs, and he finds that his REAL income in September actually below March by 2.3 per cent.

Columbus Workers Demand Relief of City Government

Councilman Try to Pass Buck; Unemployed Hold Meeting

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12.—"My children sleep without a mattress in a cold room. They go to school without the necessary warm clothes. I would like to know if your children are forced to live the same way?" Thus spoke an unemployed worker before the City Council of this city at a demonstration Monday night.

More than 700 workers jammed every available bit of space in the council chambers and forced the councilman to listen to their demands. Speaker after speaker pointed out the starvation conditions and the necessity to double the relief from 6 to 11 a week if the needs due to the rising prices are to be met.

Chairman of the Council tried to stop the speakers but was immediately halted by one worker who told him: "We have listened to you fellows long enough, now you will hear our demands." The jobless presented the demands for doubling of relief to $11 a week, supplying of fuel for their homes, necessary warm clothing and the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill by the City Council.

The buck passing of President Roosevelt that relief is a local problem was here reversed when the council told the unemployed that they are not responsible for relief." The workers are to seek these measures from the State and Federal Government he said. Wilson, the spokesman of the delegation immediately retorted that the city can not shirk this responsibility and demanded action of these demands. The City Council voted to refer them to the State Relief Commission. A meeting which followed outside of the City Council decided to organize local struggles in the neighborhoods, to mobilize all forces to force the city as well as the state to supply their needs.

To Hold Fishermen's and Cannery Union Convention Nov. 18-19

SEATTLE, Wash.—The date for the National Convention of the Fishermen and Cannery Workers Industrial Union to be held in I.O.G.T. Hall has been changed to Nov. 18-19. The date change is due to the extension of the fishing season

Boston Children Are 10 P. C. Underweight

(New England L. R. A.)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—The October Bulletin of the Boston Council of Social Agencies giving the results of a survey made last April among school children of Boston, discloses that of the children weighed and measured at that time 8.6 per cent were 10 per cent underweight for their age and height.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

ISAAC M. SMULLIN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
has removed his law office to
1004-5 Hammond Building
Detroit, Mich.
Telephones
Office—CAdillac 2612
Residence—TOwnsend 4-0020

Schedule of MacHarris Tour in Seattle District

Film showing of "TEN DAYS" and "BREAD" in Seattle District

EUGENE	November 17
Salem	November 18
Portland	November 19, 20, 21
Astoria	November 22
Aberdeen	November 23
Tenino	November 24
Olympia	November 25
Tacoma	November 27 and 27
Everett	November 28
Anacortes	November 29
Bellingham	November 30
Seattle	December 1 to 6
Roslyn	December 7
Yakima	December 8
Spokane	December 9 and 10
Coeur d' Alene	December 11 and 12

N. R. A. Comes to Gloversville, and What the Workers Learned About It

By L. LEWIS

"Gloversville is a peaceful community. It is like one big, happy family—John, the owner, and Jack, the worker."

These were the words of Mr. Albert Aaron, President of the National Glove Manufacturers Association at the Glove Code hearing in Washington. This statement of Aaron's followed the assurance of the officials of the Glove Workers Union (A. F of L.) "that the employers treated us very fair during the depression."

This "one big happy family" is not so happy at all now. "Jack, the worker," has learned the true class color of "John, the owner."

For the past four weeks 2,000 leather workers employed in the tanneries of Fulton County have been on strike and are carrying on a heroic struggle against the starvation wages and increased speed-up of the N. R. A.

Entire Industry Tied Up

During these four weeks the workers have learned, through bitter experiences, that "John the owner" is not alone in his fight against the workers, but he has the aid of the Mayor, the police, the local press. Above all, the workers learned that the N. R. A. is a direct strike-breaking institution which serves only one purpose—to lower the standard of living of the workers, in order to assure the profits of the bosses.

On Sept. 8th the leather code went into effect. On Oct. 5th the 2,000 leather workers answered with a strike, tying up the entire leather industry in Fulton County and also affecting the glove industry where more than 5,000 workers are employed.

Minimum Becomes Maximum

During the three weeks of the operation of the code, the workers learned that the 40c minimum hourly pay became the maximum pay for at least 60 per cent of the workers, and in many instances the workers working on piece work were put on an hourly basis, and their wages were cut. The speed up increased and the leather workers were made to produce the same amount of work in 8 hours that was formerly done in 9.

The Independent Leather Workers Union which was recently organized, has grown rapidly during this period. The workers were ready for action. Committees were formed in every plant. At first the employers and the local N. R. A. thought they could turn this union into a company union, they even asked for the membership list. But as soon as they realized that the workers were determined to fight against the starvation code of the N. R. A. and mean to have a real workers' union, they started a campaign of discrimination against active union members, throwing them out of their jobs. (All this was done with the blessing of the N. R. A.)

In order to give a final blow to the Union, the employers prepared to lock out half of the working crew on Monday, Oct. 9. The workers under the leadership of the Union counteracted this, and unanimously voted to strike on Oct. 6. Right at the beginning of the strike the workers adopted a militant policy of mass picketing and a mass strike committee. They found aid and advice in the 2 locals of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union in Gloversville. L. Solomon, the representative of the N.T.W.I.U. in Gloversville gained the confidence of the workers through his tireless efforts in helping the strike.

Can Expect Nothing from N. R. A.

The local N. R. A. has tried right from the beginning to influence the workers to go back to work. "It is not patriotic," they said. The workers saw clearly who comprised the local board, one tannery employer, two salesmen who sell supplies to the tanneries, one lawyer for the tanners, and one "labor man," Mr. Paxton, the President of the A. F. of L. Glove Workers Union, who said "the employers treated us fair during the depression." However, the workers had general faith in the N. R. A. and thought that the National Labor Board would be better. They sent a committee to Senator Wagner and he sent a mediator.

Here it must be said that Solomon has committed a mistake by not influencing the workers not to expect anything from the N. R. A. He should have exposed the N. R. A. because he knows that they serve only to break the strikes which his own union conducted.

The government mediator of the N. R. A., P. S. Harmon of Rochester, proved an experienced strike-breaker. The first thing he did was to unite all forces in the tanners' association against the union. He attacked the demands of the Union, the shop committees, and termed it a soviet form of organization. "We want recovery in an American way," he said (which means company unionism and the A. F. of L.) He mobilized the local press and taught them how to wage the most vicious attack against the union, especially against the militant representatives of the N. T. W. I. U. He organized a gang of fascist strikebreakers, headed by one with a criminal record, whose duties were to fight for "American principles." He deliberated for two weeks with "conferences," with the aim of prolonging the strike and demoralizing the strikers. He ordered the strikers to go back to work, approached them individually and in groups urging them to return to work. When this did not break the ranks of the workers, he centered his attack on the representatives of the N. T. W. I. U. and started a campaign saying that Solomon was the stumbling block in the settlement.

He had worked out a plan with the chief of police to take Solomon for a "ride" on Friday, Oct. 20. Their plan was stopped by the determination of the strikers who voted at two mass meetings that the chief of police and the Mayor would be held personally responsible for the safety of their leader. However, he succeeded in misleading some of the leaders and strikers into believing that if the representatives of the N. T. W. I. U. would leave, the employers would settle.

The representatives of the N. T. W. I. U. withdrew and explained to the workers that they were not willing to give the employers an excuse for not settling the strike. They warned the workers, however, to be on their guard.

To the disappointment of the employers and the N. R. A. strikebreaker, they could not break the strike even after the experienced leaders and advisors withdrew. The developed leadership of the rank and file is carrying on a heroic struggle. The workers are being terrorized. This "John the owner" with the "one big happy family" has sworn in 15 new thugs as deputies, workers were slugged but they resisted heroically. The strikers also foiled an attempt of the employers to take out an injunction against them. The wives of the strikers have also become active in the strike, and are picketing the houses of the employer, Mr. Rothchild who applied for the injunction. They even picket his club when he is there.

Now, "John the owner" imported a bloody gang of Burns detectives to fight against the strikers, but the ranks of the workers are solid. Mr. Albert Aaron (who is president of the Glove Manufacturers Association) directs the bloody fight against the strikers and their families. But Mr. Paxton, the president of the Union who is also on the local N. R. A. Board, is mum

But the rank and file of the cutters are helping the strikers. So are all other honest workers, even though the employers and the strikebreaking mediator of the N. R. A. have raised the red scare. Their intention was to split the workers' ranks and drive away everyone who is militant and courageous. But the Communist Party in Gloversville calls upon every worker to support the strike of the leather workers. The Communist Party is the only party of the working class that exposed the true role of the N. R. A., that organized the workers to fight against the miserable conditions which the N. R. A. provided for the workers. That is why the Communist Party is attacked.

Yes, leather workers, there will be "one big happy family" when the workers organize to improve their conditions and abolish entirely this rotten system of slavery.

GLOVERSVILLE BOSSES CALL FOR STATE COPS IN STRIKE

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The employers here are preparing to call state troopers against the 2,000 Gloversville leather strikers.

The strikers called on Solomon, militant leader of the Needle Workers' Industrial Union to lead the struggle. Solomon exposed the bosses "red scare," declaring that the Communist Party fights for the workers, being the most militant in the leadership of their struggles, while all other parties are for the bosses and bankers. He pointed out that the Communist Party in the Soviet Union led the workers to victory against capitalism. He declared that there was no unemployment in the Soviet Union.

The strikers cheered this reply to the bosses "red scare" cry. Solomon also exposed the indictment against leaders of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, to lead the struggle. Solomon exposed the bosses "red the workers' living standard, and called on the workers to struggle for their rights

Patronize A Union Shop!
THE
CARNIVAL
LUNCH
140 EAST 14th STREET
HAS SETTLED WITH THE
Food Workers Industrial Union

PARTY LIFE

Better Preparation Is Urged for Speakers at Party Meets

Training of New Speakers Must Not Be Overlooked, Party District Committee Insists

The following letter from a New York comrade raises a very important question for our entire Party, which has the task of increasing not only the amount of agitation, but its quality.

* * *

It seems to me that there is a dire necessity for the Party to be more strict in whom it allows to speak for the Party. It is my belief that sometimes a poor speech may hurt all the good results you may have gained in the industrial field or neighborhood by long struggle.

"In many cases, comrades are assigned to speak regardless of whether they can or not, because it happens to be the wish of the section to have open air meetings. The section advises the units to have these meetings once a week in the territory they are concentrating in. The units carry out the assignment, not being concerned if the comrades can speak or spout meaningless phrases. This is just carrying out assignments mechanically. That is one reason we fail to reach masses of workers and organize them. If we continue this policy we will become a party of agitation and not of organization.

"The District Agitprop should have seen that all Party members are supplied with outlines concerning topics which are of the most importance to the workers today. The District Agitprop should make a thorough investigation of how agitprop work is being carried out now by the comrades in the district and from that sutdy suggest means of making our agitprop work effective.

"The second method to improve the work of agitprop is to raise the political level of the Party. It is impossible to execute agitation and propaganda unless the comrades are developed politically and theoretically. There must be a greater effort put forth to see that our comrades read besides the Daily Worker our theoretical organ, The Communist, and our international organs.

"The American worker is a "show me" type. The only way to show him effectively is to be armed with facts.

—"L. S. M., New York."

* * *

This letter was referred to the New York District Committee, who write us as follows:

"We agree in the main with the criticism of this correspondent in respect to the quality of some of the speeches made by Party speakers in the section. The District Committee is well aware of the situation and is taking the matter up with the section committees and section directors of agitation and propaganda.

"It is impossible, in a city like New York, to assign the leading comrades in the Party to cover every street meeting. Besides new speakers and agitators are trained and developed not only through classes, but primarily through practice.

"The District Committee has time and again made plans for public speaking classes in the sections and has been sending out a weekly research bulletin to all sections, containing facts and data as guides to the speakers.

"The problem raised is one that requires the initiative of the sections, and the devotion of attention to the training of the comrades in the units.

"Every point proposed by this correspondent with regard to the raising of the political understanding of the membership has occupied the attention of the district for some time. It must be admitted, however, that we have not achieved any great success in this respect, and therefore our efforts must be redoubled."

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

A thoughtful comrade, Helen S., sends us a copy of a significant and illuminating form-letter which was evidently sent from a Paris fashion syndicate of some sort, to the editors of newspapers and magazines here. Up to the final paragraph, it reads as follows:

Hotel Ritz,
15 Place Vendome,
Paris.

Suite 96—September 27, 1933—for immediate release.

Fashions are being mixed with politics along the European front, these days. Since the creation in Germany, a few weeks ago, of a Nazi fashion office, with the purpose of establishing, if not an independent German fashion, at least one that is distinctly Aryan, women all over Europe have taken up the discussion of whether they are going to follow Hitler into the fashion world.

In France, in spite of a distinctly anti-Hitler feeling, there is a consistent repetition of the military jacket fashion—identical with the one which was launched in early March, at the time the Nazis came into power. It is a shorter-than-hip length affair, usually made of a brown suede that approaches a khaki. It is belted, mannishly collared, and has four pockets at the front.

Masculine caps, a great deal like the peaked ones worn by young Nazis, are seen frequently at Riviera resorts as feminine companions for beach pajamas.

Frau Goebbels, wife of the minister of progapanda, is said to be the guiding hand that dictates these new fashions. However, in spite of her power, she has not yet been able to lead her non-German sisters into the new Nazi fashion of going without any make-up at all. European women from Paris to Bagdad still cling to their lipstick.

* * *

The effect of success in putting across such fashions is, of course, easy to imagine; every woman appearing publicly in such a Nazi-jacket, for example, is staging a little street demonstration for Fascism.

* * *

An Immediate Task for Women

I have been having an argument by mail with my mother about the Scottsboro case, or rather, a discussion. She didn't want me to make speeches on the street about it because I might get into jail. Aha! I had her there! I asked her how she thought the mothers of the Scottsboro boys must feel, to have their sons not only in jail, but sentenced to burn in the chair though innocent of any crime. Well, she has been very sympathetic about the case and did not answer that one, but wrote some lines to the effect that struggle is useless . . .

I'm afraid I can't subscribe to that . . . and the opportunity is here to do something about this lynch-business, which is getting past all human endurance: Euel Lee, Armwood . . .

There's going to be a big Anti-Lynch Congress at Baltimore on Nov. 17 and 18. The W. I. R. urgently needs canned goods to feed the delegates. They ask me to appeal here to the women to collect some immediately, from stores, and bring them to 870 Broadway.

If I can possibly find time I'll collect some myself. (I'm a pretty good collector for my size.)

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1648 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3¾ yards 39 inch fabric and ⅝ yard contrasting.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City. Patterns by mail only.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

Total to date $26.22

Western Union N.R.A. Code Doubles Messengers' Work, With No Rate Rise

More Bitter Winter Ahead Says Street Car Worker

Older Men, Long Ago Promised Pension, Suffer Hardest

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—The coming winter months promise little good for the employees of the Chicago Surface Lines. The sweaty, slippery rails, combined with fast schedules and short layover time, promise nothing but back-breaking toil for the crews. The schedules are so cut to the bone that you can hardly make time, even in fair weather, and as soon as the weather gets dirty they go to smash, with the result of grumbling passengers, who are forced to wait for cars in the rain and wind for a long time. Especially hard will it be for the old men who slaved away for 40 or 50 years to fill the coffers of the various traction magnates or pirates.

These old men were promised a pension by the companies, union fakers and the City Council as long as three years ago. They are carrying on, being short-winded, with aches in their bones, trying to keep up with the younger men, and the elusive pension is further away than ever. It is about time to put pressure on this unholy trinity of union, company and politicians, to get what they have promised with such assurance. Everyone would benefit by the retiring of the old men on pensions; the younger men would benefit by getting better runs, the extra men would get on the regular list and a number of unemployed would be hired.

There is a shortage of runs on the Chicago Surface Lines. The economizing administration was always ready to take some of them off, but they have to encounter real traffic jams on the lines before they would put some of them on. Why not put pressure on the company to put more runs on, with longer running time and increased lay-over time? Men are worked to death on some lines. And why keep the jerky, unsafe one-man cars? Some of them are carrying more passengers than the two-men cars. Only a few months ago the City Council passed an ordinance forbidding the collection of fares or issuing of transfers while the cars are in motion. The ordinance was passed, is it being obeyed? The company expects the one-man car operators to disregard this ordinance and the City Council does not bat an eye.

The men cannot put pressure on through the union, (Division 241, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways of America) because, beginning with the International President, Wm. Mahon (who is a real scab manufacturer in Detroit and as such called police and gorillas and a judge to help him break the heads of the pickets and also break the strike at his factory) and ending with the "brave" members of individual Chicago depots (who are never on the shortage lists if they are conductors—the Company allows them to steal a certain number of fares, or generally are never "on the list" and are in most cases plain stool-pigeons for the company) all the officers of this union are a bunch of traitors and sell-out artists. The way they engineered the recent wage-cuts, changes of basic time and other swindles for the Company made even the most browbeaten Chicago carmen open their eyes and turn with contempt from the misleaders of Division 241, who are always ready to cut someone else's wages. The only way out for the rank and file is to elect depot committees from among themselves and these committees shall take up the question of schedules and other grievances on a depot scale; and also the question of a new agreement with higher pay and pensions on a city-wide scale.

Such committees do not need charters from the scab manufacturer, Mahon, but will truly represent the men to whom they will be responsible directly. The old crowd of sell-out artists, Quinlan, Taler and Kehoe, and also the Board members, must absolutely be kept off these committees. Nobody but rank and filers; men who are not lick-spittles, union stool-pigeons, supervisors or callers shall be selected on it.

In the next article we will print revelations about the private graft of Evanson, the General Superintendent of Transportation, in connection with the sale of uniforms. **Watch this paper regularly!**

—M. Nelson.
(Signature Authorized).

Western Union's Lying Pictures

Messenger Boy Tells What the Reality Is

By a Western Union Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We see a few men seated side by side us young boys awaiting their turn to go out for a call, for a few measly pennies. These men are way past their prime of life, bald and gray, and seated at a job that even we young boys hate.

We wear a ridiculously cut old-fashioned uniform; large heavy caps which we usually carry in our hand, tight fitting pants close around our calves, and puttees which cut into our ankles. Could we not get high shoes?

We work hardest in all sorts of rains and freak weather and are the least paid.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. hardly posts beautiful pictures of healthy looking boys on the walls, with flattering captions. They do not see the thin, small, undernourished and under-paid boys at all; somehow they see only health where ill health flourishes.

Compelled to Solicit Trade for Three Weeks For Four Hours a Day

(By a Western Union Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—To show how Western Union Telegraph Co. messengers are being exploited, I will explain the method used in paying these employes.

The territory around the office is divided into four routes, northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest. These routes are in turn divided into zones, A, B, C, D and so forth, depending on the size of the territory.

Each office has a different rating for each zone. A busy office would have a lower rating than a slower office. The rating is so fixed that messengers don't earn more than $8 a week.

When the Western Union Telegraph Co. signed the N. R. A. code (a mysterious code that Western Union employes have not seen) a doubling system was introduced. The territory was divided into two routes, east and west. A messenger has to walk twice as far for one zone. Under the four-route system he would get two zones.

The rating on zones was cut twice before the N. R. A. code was signed. These two cuts still remain. The double-up system amounts to an additional 40 per cent cut. I have written to the Washington Information Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., for a copy of the N. R. A. code the Western Union Telegraph Co. signed, and I have not heard from them.

Three weeks before holidays, messengers are compelled to go out soliciting for four hours every day. During these three weeks messengers earn on the average about $6 a week.

Messengers are required to change their uniforms once every week on their own time, losing about two hours.

I wish you would do something to organize these exploited messengers.

Chicago, California Make Big Gains in Fund Drive

NEW YORK.—The race for leadership in the Daily Worker $40,000 Drive takes on an increased momentum each half week.

Rushing $254.31 in the last half week to help save our fighting paper, California rose from the lowly sixth position it occupied in the previous half week to third position, displacing Philadelphia by the thin margin of 0.11 per cent. In one half week California increased its percentage from 52.39 per cent to 77.8 per cent, the largest increase in percentage recorded in the last half week.

Seattle continued its hold on second position, while Boston by increasing its percentage to 95.1 per cent, took an even firmer hold on the lead. However, with a number of the districts doing splendid work of late, there is no telling as to which may nose out District 1 before long.

Chicago Does Well

Outside of New York, Chicago District sent the largest amount, $301.24 in the last half week, compared with $100.79 in the previous half week, but is still below the 50 per cent mark. New York, also below the 50 per cent mark, sent in $651.86, compared with $550.16 in the previous half week.

Since publication in the Daily Worker on Nov. 2nd, of the pledges made by the Chicago sections in the Drive, records show that Section 9, raised $76.05 in one week, that is $26.04 over its pledge of $50. Fine work, Section 9! Section 2 raised $22.20 on a pledge of $20. Section 1, $14.89 on a pledge of $20; section 3, $5.85 on a balance of its $40 pledge; Section 4, $49.81 on a pledge of $50; section 5, $9.86; section 7, $28.67 on a pledge of $50; section 8 raised nothing; section 10, $18.80 on a pledge of $20; section 11, $5 on pledge of $20; section 12, $14.10 on a pledge of $20. Sections 3 and 9 show what can be done by battling to save our Daily Worker, and the other sections should follow their examples.

Districts Improving Slowly

While many of the Districts showed an improvement, in the last half week, the Drive is still altogether too slow and quick action must be taken. We have raised only 54.48 per cent of the total $40,000 quota, not a good showing on the whole. Only 7 Districts have passed the 50 per cent mark with 6 Districts in the previous half week. Detroit slowed down in the last half week. More affairs must be held for the Daily Worker, more collection lists spread if we are to save our "Daily" so it can carry on the battle against the intensified hunger program announced by Roosevelt, against the wave of lynch terror and against the military and thug terror used against our striking brother-workers.

Below is the chart showing how each District stands in the Drive. Study it. GET INTO ACTION! The fight is to save our most powerful weapon in our struggle against our oppressor. DO YOUR SHARE!

District	Past Half Wk.	Total to date	Quota	% of Quota
1. Boston	$92.00	$1,141.40	$1,200	95.1
2. New York	651.86	9,570.88	20,000	47.8
3. Philadelphia	104.82	1,563.78	2,000	77.68
4. Buffalo	6.50	126.63	750	16.8
5. Pittsburgh	23.40	454.78	1,000	45.48
6. Cleveland	89.35	836.10	2,000	41.8
7. Detroit	119.80	1,350.53	2,000	67.5
8. Chicago	301.24	1,910.71	5,000	38.2
9. Minneapolis	10.00	239.60	750	31.9
10. Omaha, Neb.	8.75	79.95	350	22.8
11. N. and S. Dakota	7.96	83.62	350	23.8
12. Seattle	15.75	422.21	500	84.4
13. California	254.21	778.19	1,000	77.8
14. New Jersey	6.35	387.12	650	59.5
15. Connecticut	5.34	163.77	500	32.7
16. N. and S. Carolina		13.95	150	9.3
17. Birmingham, Ala.		48.65	150	32.4
18. Milwaukee	.50	333.05	750	44.
19. Denver	4.00	127.86	250	30.3
Miscellaneous	1.00	59.00	1,350	4.3
I. W. O.	49.01	1,716.97	8,000	21.4
TOTAL	$1,751.84	$21,395.75	$40,000	54.48
Jewish Workers' Clubs	$110.45	$973.82	$2,000	48.69

LOS ANGELES TOPS QUOTA

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 6.—The campaign in this section to raise $1,000 to be divided evenly between the Western Worker and the Daily Worker $40,000 Drive reached a climax at the Red Press Concrt Sunday night in Trinity Auditorium with 1,200 crowding the hall.

The net funds raised for the Red Press were increased to $900 at this affair, with the objective of $1,000 sure to be reached by the end of this week. The original quota for Los Angeles was approximately $300 for the Daily Worker but was voluntarily raised to $500.

Los Angeles will continue to raise funds for the "Daily." The tenth anniversary of the Daily Worker will be celebrated at a banquet here on January 13th.

Total Thursday .....$ 586.36
Total previously recorded ... 20,809.55

Total to date $21,395.75

District 1		Sh'pshead Bay	2.15
Col. by Galardi, Wakefield		Elmont	.70
I.L.D. Members	1.00	Irish Wkrs. Cl.	
Galardi	.50	A. Hogan	1.00
Zappola	.35	C. O'Sullivan	.25
Messina	.10	E. Jordan	1.00
Hillsgrove	.35	Keith	1.00
Robinson	.25	O'Reilly	.55
Fitzsimmons	2.00	Geogan	.50
NTWU, New Bedford	15.00	MacLaughlin	.50
Finnish Fed.		Dawdall	.35
Amesbury	3.00	Fitzsimmons	.50
Peabody	4.00	Col. by E. Horn	
Westminster	3.00	14 names	10.00
Milford	2.15	J. Connelly Br.,	
W. Concord	1.00	ILD	1.50
Ashburnham	1.00	Wkrs. School	39.97
		Red Brigade,	
		Pioneers	6.00
		L. Emery Br.,	
		ILD	3.30
Total Nov. 9	32.50	Sec. 11, Un. 1-3	21.95
Total to date	1141.40	Sec. 11, Un. 1	3.15
DIST. No. 2		Sec. 2, Un. 1	1.00
A. Peddler	1.00	Sec. 1, Un. 2-D	1.25
G. Anderson	1.00	Sec. 10, Un. 2	2.03
M. Green	1.00	Sec. 10, Un. 3	3.60
H. Enders	1.00	Sec. 8, Un. 2	.50
M. Gaims	1.00	Un. 18	4.95
4 Unmp. YCLers	.25	Un. 16	2.60
H. Goldberg	2.00	Un. 17	1.05
Com. Louis	.25	Un. 11	1.25
J. O'Donnell	1.00	Weinberg	1.00
Barbusse Mem.	10.00	Cautrin	.35
J. Dechart	1.00	List	3.75
E. H.	1.00	Sec. 15, Un. 1	1.85
Anon.	1.00	Un. 2	18.00
J. Schustack	.50	Un. 4	7.40
Finn. Fed.		Un. 8	1.50
Ft. Chester	5.00	Un. 19	1.50
Scotia	2.70	Un. 20	3.10
Brooklyn	15.30	Kaplan	1.00
Un. 31	1.00	Col. by Weiman	
Un. 34	12.05	10 names	1.10
Un. 26	2.75	Col. by Rokot	
Sec. 6	3.47	7 names	.55
Sec. 11	21.05	Col. by Tenenbaum	
Shp. N. 3, Sec. 4	5.70	10 names	2.50
Lists		Col. by Salzberg	
Col. by Bergman		10 names	2.10
10 names	6.30	Col. by Frank, FWC	
Col. by Beroda		10 names	
10 names	3.45	Col. by Sahn	
Col. by Frank		4 names	2.85
10 names	1.00	Col. by Wasserman	
List 19060		9 names	.50
3 names	.55	Col. by Lipshitz, FWC	
Col. by Franck, ESWC		9 names	1.80
8 names	1.60	List 13094	
10 names	2.00	10 names	1.90
11 names	1.35	Col. by Zimmering	
10 names	1.15	36 names	4.15
Col. by Fich		Col. by Himmell	
1 name	.35	9 names	1.30
Col. by Soonkov		Col. by Koss	
5 names	1.10	10 names	1.10
Col. by Fich		Col. by Shafter	
10 names	1.75	10 names	1.00
Col. by Blau, Schulz 2		Col. by Ainhorn	
6 names	1.15	10 names	2.85
Col. by Croiek		Col. by Gordon	
10 names	1.00	11 names	2.20
Col. by Blaen, Schulz 2		Col. by Tauchester	
4 names	1.35	10 names	1.15
Col. by Segal		Col. by Rand	
3 names	.75	10 names	1.05
Col. by Goldberg		Col. by Skarmik	
4 names	.70	3 names	1.00
Col. by Kornbluth		Col. by Jacoby	
9 names	1.35	11 names	4.65
Col. by Levine		Col. by Schneider	
12 names	1.80	10 names	1.60
11 names	1.35	11 names	1.05
14 names	2.00	11 names	1.55
10 names	1.95	Col. by Pash	
Col. by Stein		5 names	1.25
8 names	2.50	Col. by Rosenblatt	
Col. by Rosenberg		6 names	1.35
5 names	.45	Col. by O'Kief	
Col. by Klein		8 names	1.40
13 names	1.30	Col. by Klein	
Col. by Levine		5 names	1.00
13 names	1.60	Col. by Shunbach	
Col. by Lulow		11 names	1.35
5 names	2.40	Col. by Schneider	
Col. by Silt		8 names	2.00
13 names	1.35	Total Nov. 9	242.23
Col. by Berl		Total to date	$970.88
10 names	1.41	DIST. No. 3	
Col. by Schneider		F. Schuck, Balti.	1.00
11 names	2.05	E. Plympton	1.00
10 names	1.60	J. Albert	1.00
Col. by Seedman		S. L. Phila	.25
11 names	1.30	N. Kesn, Phil.	.25
Col. by Birne		Finnish Fed.	
5 names	.90	Baltimore	2.35
Col. by Mendalin		Washington DC	1.80
Feldman	1.00	Baltimore Hungarian Fed.	10.00
Bell	1.00	A. Goldstein	.15
Sokoloff	.50	Total Nov. 9	19.75
Sonenberg	.50	Total to date	$369.78
Seligman	1.00	DIST. No. 4	
Kabbo	.25	N. Sinovsky	1.00
Rosenberg	1.00	Finnish Fed., Rochester	1.00
Stein	1.50	Jugo-Slav Buro	
Nezin	1.00	Segetio	10.25
Levin	.50	Glumac	22.25
		Women's Council No. 2	1.00
		Albany Pk. Women's Coun.	5.00
		Pol. Wkrs. Org.	7.50
		S. Thompson, Sec. 11	.55
		S. Carter, Sec. 7	2.05
		Perry, Un. 618	1.20
		J. McDonald, Un. 937	1.50
		Sec. 1	5.45
		Sec. 2	20.00
		Un. 111	7.85
		Sec. 9, Un. 913	10.00
		Un. 911	5.00
		Un. 919	7.00
		Un. 907	3.00
		Total No. 9	116.14
		Total to date	1910.71
		DIST. No. 9	
		Finnish Fed., Minn.	5.00
		Total Nov. 9	5.00
		Total to date	23[illegible]
		Wrongly Credited to Ukrainian Home Ass'n	6.95
		Auto Wkrs. U., Ham.	5.00
		Creek Wkrs. Cl.	
		Wendt	.10
		Gust	.10
		Pol. Chamber Labor, Det.	1.80
		Pol. Chamber Labor, Hami.	1.40
		Sec. 4, Un. 2	.55
		Charneckzki	.05
		Sec. 4, Un. 6	5.05
		Sec. 9, Un. 9	1.75
		Un. 5	5.85
		Un. 15	3.00
		Un. 10	9.12
		Un. 4	1.10
		Sec. 8	7.60
		Un. 6	.25
		Sec. 5, Un. 3	8.35
		Sec. 1, Un. 1	1.50
		Un. 9	.13
		Un. 8	.13
		Un. 17	.25
		Un. 1	2.40
		Un. 3	2.40
		Un. 3	3.50
		Lists	
		Col.by Oragamenicm	
		2 Housewives	.25
		2 Workers	.30
		Badarian	.15
		Domirdian	.30
		Col. by Grigor Izem	1.00
		Col. by Baron Astraukas	.35
		Petraites	.05
		A. M.	.25
		Col. by Sartov John	.25
		Partinik	.75
		Total Nov. 9	72.11
		Total to date	1352.53
		Wrongly Credited to	
		DIST. No. 7	
		Women's Sec., Wakefield	2.00
		Deduct	2.00
		DIST. No. 9	1350.53
		B. Jackson	1.00
		Peterson, Rock.	.55
		Fred. T.	1.20
		J. Holmin, Chi.	1.00
		Col. by Haas, Ft. Wayne	.25
		3 Friends	.50
		Anon.	.25
		Stynoff	1.00
		Blue	.50
		Wraight	.25
		Gelbert	.10
		Edwards	.25
		Madjeff	.25
		Kaplan	1.00
		Col. by Weiman	
		10 names	1.10
		Col. by Rokot	
		7 names	.55
		Col. by Tenenbaum	
		10 names	2.50
		Col. by Salzberg	
		10 names	2.10
		Col. by Frank, FWC	
		10 names	
		Col. by Sahn	
		4 names	2.85
		Col. by Wasserman	
		9 names	.50
		Col. by Lipshitz, FWC	
		9 names	1.80
		List 13094	
		10 names	1.90
		Col. by Zimmering	
		36 names	4.15
		Col. by Himmell	
		9 names	1.30
		Col. by Koss	
		10 names	1.10
		Col. by Shafter	
		10 names	1.00
		Col. by Ainhorn	
		10 names	2.85
		Col. by Gordon	
		11 names	2.20
		Col. by Tauchester	
		10 names	1.15
		Col. by Rand	
		10 names	1.05
		Col. by Skarmik	
		3 names	1.00
		Col. by Jacoby	
		11 names	4.65
		Col. by Schneider	
		10 names	1.60
		11 names	1.05
		11 names	1.55
		Col. by Pash	
		5 names	1.25
		Col. by Rosenblatt	
		6 names	1.35
		Col. by O'Kief	
		8 names	1.40
		Col. by Klein	
		5 names	1.00
		Col. by Shunbach	
		11 names	1.35
		Col. by Schneider	
		8 names	2.00
		Total Nov. 9	242.23
		Total to date	$970.88
		DIST. No. 3	
		F. Schuck, Balti.	1.00
		E. Plympton	1.00
		J. Albert	1.00
		S. L. Phila	.25
		N. Kesn, Phil.	.25
		Finnish Fed.	
		Baltimore	2.35
		Washington DC	1.80
		Baltimore Hungarian Fed.	10.00
		A. Goldstein	.15
		Total Nov. 9	19.75
		Total to date	$369.78
		DIST. No. 4	
		N. Sinovsky	1.00
		Finnish Fed., Rochester	1.00
		Jugo-Slav Buro	
		Segetio	10.25
		Glumac	22.25
		Women's Council No. 2	1.00
		Albany Pk. Women's Coun.	5.00
		Pol. Wkrs. Org.	7.50
		S. Thompson, Sec. 11	.55
		S. Carter, Sec. 7	2.05
		Perry, Un. 618	1.20
		J. McDonald, Un. 937	1.50
		Sec. 1	5.45
		Sec. 2	20.00
		Un. 111	7.85
		Sec. 9, Un. 913	10.00
		Un. 911	5.00
		Un. 919	7.00
		Un. 907	3.00
		Total No. 9	116.14
		Total to date	1910.71
		DIST. No. 9	
		Finnish Fed., Minn.	5.00
		Total Nov. 9	5.00
		Total to date	23[illegible]
		Wrongly Credited to Ukrainian Home Ass'n	6.95
		Auto Wkrs. U., Ham.	5.00
		Creek Wkrs. Cl.	
		Wendt	.10
		Gust	.10
		Pol. Chamber Labor, Det.	1.80
		Pol. Chamber Labor, Hami.	1.40
		Sec. 4, Un. 2	.55
		Charneckzki	.05
		Sec. 4, Un. 6	5.05
		Sec. 9, Un. 9	1.75
		Un. 5	5.85
		Un. 15	3.00
		Un. 10	9.12
		Un. 4	1.10
		Sec. 8	7.60
		Un. 6	.25
		Sec. 5, Un. 3	8.35
		Sec. 1, Un. 1	1.50
		Un. 9	.13
		Un. 8	.13
		Un. 17	.25
		Un. 1	2.40
		Un. 3	2.40
		Un. 3	3.50
		Lists	
		Col.by Oragamenicm	
		2 Housewives	.25
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		Badarian	.15
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		Col. by Grigor Izem	1.00
		Col. by Baron Astraukas	.35
		Petraites	.05
		A. M.	.25
		Col. by Sartov John	.25
		Partinik	.75
		Total Nov. 9	72.11
		Total to date	1352.53
		Wrongly Credited to	
		DIST. No. 7	
		Women's Sec., Wakefield	2.00
		Deduct	2.00
		DIST. No. 9	1350.53
		B. Jackson	1.00
		Peterson, Rock.	.55
		Fred. T.	1.20
		J. Holmin, Chi.	1.00
		Col. by Haas, Ft. Wayne	.25
		3 Friends	.50
		Anon.	.25
		Stynoff	1.00
		Blue	.50
		Wraight	.25
		Gelbert	.10
		Edwards	.25
		Madjeff	.25
		Total Nov. 9	23.75
		Total to date	739.60
		DIST. No. 10	
		Commonwealth Col.	2.50
		D.T.J., Omaha	.25
		Total Nov. 9	2.75
		Total to date	79.95
		DIST. No. 11	
		I. M. Lerner, Plentywood	1.00
		Total Nov. 9	1.00
		Total to date	23.62
		DIST. No. 12	
		A. Sundin, Spok.	2.00
		Finnish Fed., Kalama	1.00
		Seattle	2.00
		Buckley	5.00
		Total Nov. 9	10.00
		Total to date	432.21
		DIST. No. 13	
		Eureka Affair	10.25
		Col. by Timoni Smith	.10
		Karo	.35
		Joensun	.35
		Kerr.	.15
		Total Nov. 9	11.25
		Total to date	777.79
		DIST. No. 14	
		H. Pasquin, Bayonne	.35
		M. Croyreish, Jersey City	1.00
		Finnish Fed., W. Orange	2.10
		D. Martin	1.00
		R. Tesche	1.00
		Total Nov. 9	5.35
		Total to date	287.13
		DIST. No. 15	
		L.D.S., Y'th Br.	5.34
		Total Nov. 9	5.34
		Total to date	183.77
		I. W. O.	
		Bensonhurst Sch.	2.30
		Dorchester Br.	10.00
		Sch. 16, Chi.	2.95
		Br. 187, Chi.	2.85
		Total Nov. 9	21.11
		Total to date	1717.03
		Miscellaneous	
		K. Okerstrom, Hon.	1.00
		Total Nov. 9	1.00
		Total to date	99.00

Railway Worker Warns Workers of Hired Spies

Tells How Organized Men Forced Spy to Get Out

By a Worker Correspondent

I sure was happy to read an article in the "Daily" by a "Railway Express Worker." I for one started to work for the old Northern Pacific Express Co. at St. Paul in the fall of 1903, where we slaved like mules pulling heavily loaded trucks of express from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., all day every other Sunday, and a week b[illegible] Christmas it was from 7 a. m. to one and two the following morning, for a measly $45 per month.

After the war I went to work for the American Railway Express Co. at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where I was appointed Night Depot Agent in charge of a group of men and express messengers. They gave me a title, Night Depot Agent, and I was responsible for thousands of dollars worth of gerchandise, money and valuables, working from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. at a straight salary of $145 per month. Later they raised me a little.

Learned How Workers Are Framed

Here is where I learned how workers are framed up and discharged when they are not needed any more, and how they are gypped out of overtime and seniority rights.

One night I needed extra help. I hired a man over 45 and I got hell. Another time I hired a Negro and I got hell. I joined the union, but the boss was always successful in getting a rat to report back.

One night about 11 p.m. the boss called me up on the job and asked me: Do you belong to the union. I said yes. He said: Why, I am surprised, the position you hold, and belonging to a union. I said: I am a worker and always with the workers. The title of foreman or agent will not change me. The work here is being properly done, the men are with me 100 per cent, and I am going to see that the men are paid for all overtime and get seniority rights. I was not fired.

At one time a rat was put in to spy on us, but the men, being organized 100 per cent, it did not take long to discover his aim. The boys made it so hot for him that he lasted one shift and quit.

I say there is no filthier, nor viler creature than the man who will proceed to sell his fellow men for a few pieces of silver. Let us, therefore, be on guard against these slimy creatures and their small, thin, dirty work by organizing our movement one hundred fold by joining a Railroad Industrial Union.

JOHN KRYZAK.

* * *

(Editor's Note: The present task of the railroad worker is to form opposition groups inside the old Brotherhoods.)

Has your unit, club, union, I.W.O. Branch, your organization held a collection for the Daily Worker? Help save our "Daily."

Slow Progress in New Member Marks 6th Week of IWO Driv

Youth Section Alone Records Gain As 55 N Young Workers Join Organization

By MAX BEDACHT

The sixth week of the membership drive of the International Work Order broke the continuity of the upward development of the drive. T first week brought 387 new members; the second week brought 449; t third week 535; the fourthe week 646; the fifth week 774. The sixth we went back to 581. Five hundred and eighty-one is a good result. B above the average weekly number of new members needed for the success of the campaign. But it is not as good as sustained effo ts can achieve.

The Hungarians maintained their standard with 155 new members; the Jewish section slipped back to 187 after four weeks of well over 200.

Our Ukrainian comrades, after maintaining a standard of around 50 new members per week, in the sixth week slipped back to 29.

The Youth Section alone can register an improvement in

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

Another Soviet Worker Writes

THE letter of Anna Smirnova, Moscow factory worker, which I printed here last Friday, has proved so popular among the readers of this column that I am presenting another similar letter from a Soviet worker today. This one is written by the lock-smith Semakoff. Both Smirnova and Semakoff have won my regard not only because of their joyful and revealing letters, but because they have enabled a harried columnist with a bad cold to catch up with a good deal of neglected reading.

Well, here is Semakoff's letter. Read it, and if there are any questions you have about life in the U.S.S.R., write to him.

* * *

"We Are Not Monks"

HELLO, dear Comrades!

My comrades in labor quite often receive letters from American workers. In these letters from our foreign comrades we are asked to answer questions that are of interest to them. In one letter from a comrade from Chicago he asks whether it is true that we are not allowed to dance in the U.S.S.R. I wish to answer this question:

You ask in your letter if we dance or not. We are not monks, dear friend, who live cloistered behind monastery walls. In the old days under the Tsar and in the time of capitalism we were oppressed and kept back; now we are the masters of our own fate, and whichever way we decide to go that way we are ploughing ahead. We are building our own fate here in the U.S.S.R. In just one year we built our factory "Sharikopodshepnik."

We are living after quite a new fashion, friends. Our fashion of dancing is new, as are the songs we sing.

Look at our young people. There! one stops his work for a moment to do a jig.

I must tell you, dear comrades, that my life up to the time of the Revolution was not to be envied. It is well known how the working class lived in Russia then. I am now 37 years of age, and of those thirty-seven years I have worked 24 years. My father before me was also a worker. Ours was a large family, and we lived crowded together under conditions that it would be difficult to imagine,—so bad were they. In my childhood I did not know what it was to sleep in a bed. We children either slept on the floor, or on wooden boards.

Now I live with my wife, (who is also a worker), and my little son in a new building, in a new apartment with a great many windows. I come home every evening to a clean, light, cosy place. I hardly have time to wash my hands when my little son pulls me by the sleeve and says: "Take your harmonica, Papa, and play,—and Mama and I will dance." And, you ask if we dance!

* * *

DURING the Civil War on the front I fought against the White soldiers (bandits, they were). In 1919 I had to take part in the suppression of the Kulak uprising in the province of Ufimskaya. I was in charge of a detachment, and always carried a gun with me, and besides my gun I always had my harmonica with me. I would like to tell you a story of my harmonica. We were once stationed out in the country in the Minzelinskom district. We knew that not far away was located a stronghold of the Kulaks and the White bandits.

We received the information that the Whites were making ready for an attack. We waited. It was a dark night. In my detachment there were only young boys. I noticed how sad they had become, all of them looking a little like wet chickens. And suddenly they became seized with panic. It was true that there was only a handful of us to the enemy's many. I saw that things were not going well. And that I had to do something about it, being as I was the leader, the commissar of the detachment.

I took out my harmonica, went over to the boys, and made ready to play . . . And then I broke into a cheery dance tune. The boys could not keep their feet still. And one by one they began to dance. And thus we passed the whole night dancing. And when the morning broke we fell upon the White bandits and drove them back!

* * *

I HAVE always believed that a cheerful man is a strong man,—and strong alike in the work that he must do. And our young have nothing to be sad about,—they are strong! During an evening at a club house they will dance and whirl so much as to arouse everyone's astonishment.

We dance everywhere: of an evening at our club, during the dinner interval, when we all go for a walk together in the boulevard, on the skating rinks in winter time, and sometimes we even try to dance on skates. And in the summer when we go to the Rest Homes we dance so much that our feet become weary and sore.

We love our work too, dear comrades, and that is the truth of it! We do not only give our strength to our work, but our soul as well. We love to work in the building of Socialism, for in building Socialism we are building a future for ourselves. And we love also to sing and to dance. And if you wish to know how we live, and work, and study, and govern our Workers-Peasants' Government, don't be lazy,—just write, and we will willingly answer all your questions.

A lock-smith in the Automatic-Lathe Section.
SEMAKOFF.

"Sharikopodshepnik" Factory
Moscow
Ostapovskoye Chausee
No. 17
Automatic-Lathe Section
Semakoff

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Obed Brooks	$ 2.00	A. Keller	$ 2.00
M. Gordon	.75	Sam Wiss Party (Davenport, Iowa)	6.60
R. I.	2.00		
Previous total	310.77		
Total to date	$342.12		

FLASHES *and* CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

Dorothy Wieck, soon to appear in "Cradle Song," is a Nazi and a vigorous defender of Hitlerism. Her husband, Baron van der Decker, arrived in Hollywood a few days ago and is under the wing of Paramount Studios of which Emanuel Cohen is head. Van der Decker is an editor on one of the more important German film papers and high in the propaganda department of Goebbels. It appears that it is next to impossible to even approach the Nazi rat for an interview and we hereby venture the opinion that Mr. Cohen, the Jewish capitalist, is deliberately hiding and protecting him! Class solidarity, Mr. Cohen? What is Van Der Decker doing at Paramount? Why the secrecy? There's something beneath all this we'd like to know, Mr. Cohen.

And here's a little promise, Paramount. We'll expose your marriage to Hitlerism and your support of his agents in this country until Van Der Decker and Dorothy Wieck are driven out of Hollywood. And maybe you're wondering how "Cradle Song" will be received?

* * *

An anti-Hitler film made in Belgium has been lying around in New York for three months without finding a single bidder.

* * *

Bravo, G. W. Pabst!... The director of "Westfront" and Kameradschaft" has turned down the first story submitted to him by Warners ...An idiotic yarn for Ruth Chatterton...Round One: Pabst carries it on points so far...Round Two: Will he weaken, will he weaken?

* * *

Interesting comment on bourgeois film critics in "Variety":

The great majority of misjudgments appear in ratings of pictures as fair when they were outright bad in box-office experience. There do not seem to be any more hard-to-please critics, and the complaisant attitude toward screen quality was particularly untimely during the summer just passed.

The moral of this being: Don't believe the (capitalist) papers!

* * *

"Spring," the film directed by Kaufman which will open the series of Soviet film showings at the New School for Social Research on Oct. 18, under the auspices of New Masses and the Film and Photo League, contains some of the most remarkable anti-religious sequences ever filmed ...Kaufman is one of the foremost artists of the documentary school of the cinema in the Soviet Union and "Spring," which has never been shown in this country before, is his outstanding work....

* * *

Children are keeping away from the movies in such impressive numbers these days that movie houses in large cities have withdrawn their special children's rates...And little children shall lead us...The exhibitors say they're satisfied, inasmuch as kids create noise and disturbances in the movies which tend to "scare the elders away"...Sauergrapes...

* * *

If Ruth Chatterton still retains her rep as a great actress after her bit in "Female," this particular department will fold up for good or go in for gardening or potato racing or bridge or somethin'...I'll print the names of all my readers who fail to see it, on my honor roll...Lemme know....

* * *

Max Baer owes the Associated Oil Co. of Los Angeles $35 for gas and oil...If you've seen the guy in "The Prizefighter and the Lady" you'll realize that the boy's honest, though ...He's returned a million times that much oil to movie audiences to square himself, I guess....

* * *

Diego Rivera has endorsed Cocteau's film, "The Blood of a Poet" and we'll be looking for his name on Ex-Lax and Feenamint ads, henceforth..."The Blood of a Poet" represents the ultimate in the intellectual and artistic decadence of a section of the French bourgeois intelligentsia...Cocteau is an avowed dope fiend and "The Blood of a Poet" should have been entitled "The Nightmare of a Dope Eater in the Final Stages of Cerebral Disintegration"...One of the cultural puspools of a dying world....

* * *

The Film and Photo League of New York is growing by leaps and bounds, literally...The Photo Section has doubled its membership in the last month...Its exhibition, opening Wednesday, breathes with the fire of workers' struggles and makes the pink-ribbon photographic salon displays of the bourgeois galleries look like the last stage of pernicious anemia...The Film Section now has 50 students in its school, all of whom have signified their intention to remain in the organization as active members upon the completion of the course...Production on an important film starts in a few weeks ...Soviet film showings on the 18th of the New School for Social Research..."And you ain't seen nothin' yet," says Tom Brandon, secretary.

$1 FROM HARLEM ORGANIZER

HARLEM, N. Y.—The Harlem Organizer, appearing for the first time, celebrates its entry into the revolutionary struggle by contributing $1 to the Daily Worker $40,000 Drive.

IT HAPPENS EVERY DAY

Short Stories from the Experiences of a Home Relief Bureau Investigator as told to HELEN KAY

The following series of short stories are actual experiences of different Home Relief Bureau Investigators in New York City. They are tiny bits of sordid reality showing the degradation, the poverty, the horror and misery of life among the unemployed workers. They show the bankruptcy of charity, the falseness of metropolitan relief, and the need to strengthen the fight for Unemployment Insurance.

* * *

Giordano Bruno, Born Into Darkness

I was given application card number—.

The card was already two weeks old when it was put into my hands. It was taken out of a huge file of other cards. Only the words "Very urgent—woman pregnant" made it different from the hundreds of other file cards listing cases of needy unemployed.

I came into the bleak home. It was already dark. I asked the man to turn on the electricity. He laughed bitterly, "It's cut off."

The room was small. The furniture was poor. The woman had just returned from the hospital. She had given birth to a son. She already had three other children.

Their application for relief had been filed two weeks ago. By the time an investigator had been sent the child had been brought into the world.

The woman was rushed to the hospital in an ambulance at the last minute. When her husband came to take her out, he had only fifteen cents. The three of them, the sick wife, the newborn babe, and the man, had to ride on the crowded subway, from the hospital to their home. When they got home, the lights had been turned off. Their son was greeted with darkness.

"When my undesired guest was born I named him after the great scientist Giordano Bruno, who brought so much light into the world, because my son was born into darkness," the man's eyes blazed with anger, as he spoke.

He lit a kerosene lamp. The sputtering light gave the drab room an eerie feeling. He raised the flame and directed my attention to a picture of a young American Army officer which hung on the wall.

"Look," he said, "that was I in 1918. I was pretty good for their country when I fought as a sergeant in the battlefields of France. But I'm no good at all, now. I'm a tramp. A poor man and an undesirable citizen left to starve with my wife and four children. Well, I'll show them yet. I'll show them!"

The woman moaned as she lay in the bed. Her face was drawn and pallid. "Please, give me some water," she asked. He did.

I saw the man once again. I was instructed to tell him that since he had not lived in New York over two years, he was not entitled to the relief issued by the Home Relief Buro.

"Giordano Bruno, a scientist of the 17th century Renaissance period, persecuted and finally burned at the stake by the Catholic Church for his revolutionary scientific research.

* * *

(Tomorrow: "The Old Woman Who Lived In a Box")

Fifty Children to Take Part in Operetta by Harry A. Potamkin, 'Strike Me Red'

NEW YORK.—Fifty children from Brooklyn, Harlem, Bronx and Queens will participate in the Potamkin operetta, "Strike Me Red," at City College Auditorium, 23rd St. and Lexington Ave., Saturday evening, Nov. 24, to commemorate the late Harry Alan Potamkin, internationally known movie critic and author for children.

Hiram Motherwell, editor of Stage Magazine; Joseph Freeman, editor of New Masses; Wilton Barrett, chairman of the National Board of Review; and others will be on the program, which includes the presentation of a bust of Potamkin sculpted by Adolf Wolff, who is now exhibiting at the Delphic Gallery.

This operetta, in five acts and eleven scenes, is a good example of Potamkin's work, showing how he could turn the hard, stringent life of the children of poor working people, with realistic background from the East Side, into artistic entertainment and with great skill he forged a children's musical production into a social instrument.

Music to the libretto, by Gertrude Rady, charmingly melodizes the Potamkin script. The child actors, both Negro and white, will sing in two parts, alto and soprano, directed by Will Lee of the Workers' Laboratory Theatre. Stage settings are being designed by artists of the John Reed Club, which, with the Young Pioneers of America, is sponsoring this memorial evening. Potamkin belonged to both.

After this performance several others will be given for children and plans are being laid for a Potamkin Memorial Children's Theater for which Nov. 25 is the start.

Potamkin Film School Opens in N.Y. Tonight

NEW YORK.—The Harry Alan Potamkin Film School will open this evening, 8:30 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Film and Photo League, 116 Lexington Ave. Registration will be accepted until 8 p.m.

WHAT'S ON

NOTE: THERE IS A MINIMUM CHARGE OF 35c FOR 3 LINES FOR AN INSERTION IN THE "WHAT'S ON" COLUMN. NOTICES MUST BE IN THE OFFICE BY 11 A. M. OF THE PREVIOUS DAY.

* * *

Monday

MEMBERSHIP MEETING, 33 East 20th St. Anti-Imperialist League, Down Town Branch. Speaker on Cuba from Mella Club.

* * *

WIR BAND URGENTLY NEEDS BASS PLAYER. We can furnish instrument. Other players invited. Rehearsals Monday, 7:45 p. m. Preparing for concert, Dec. 15-20. St. Marks Pl.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Roxanne Wallace, Songs; Southernaires
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum an Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:30—Floyd Gibbons; Young Orch.
9:00—Gypsies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
9:30—Ship of Joy, With Captain Hugh Barrett Dobbs
10:00—Postman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrator
10:30—Romance of Advertising—Sketch
11:00—Allis Brothers, Songs
11:15—To Be Announced
11:30—Tribute to Edwin Booth; Walter Hampden, Katherine Cornell, Otis Skinner, George M. Cohan
12:00—To Be Announced
12:15 A. M.—The Theatre Presents; Casts Casts and Choruses of Champagne, Sec and Hold Your Horses

WOR—710 Ke

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and the Pirates—Sketch
7:45—Harry Hershfield
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—Morros Musicale
9:00—Variety Musicale
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; Mina Heger, Soprano
11:00—Weather Report
11:03—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Robbins Orch.
12:00—Lang Orch.

WJZ—760 Ke

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Baby Rose Marie
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
7:45—Three Jesters, Songs
8:00—Morin Sisters, Songs; King's Jesters; Stokes Orch.
8:30—Paulist Choristers
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Minstrel Show
9:30—Pasternack Orch.; Melody Singers
10:00—Dance Orch.; Mary McCoy, Soprano; Betty Barthell, Songs; Sports—Grantland Rice
10:30—Shura Cherkassky, Piano
10:45—Planned Recovery—Postmaster General James A. Farley
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—Concert Orch.
12:15 A. M.—Bestor Orch.
12:30—Waring Orch.

WABC—860 Ke

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivian Ruth, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Bing Crosby, Songs; Hayton Orch.
9:00—Dance Orch.
9:15—Harry Richman, Songs; Lopez Orch.
9:30—Gertrude Niesen, Songs; Lulu McConnell, Comedienne; Jones Orch.
10:00—Wayne King Orch.
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Evan Evans, Baritone; Concert Orch.
11:15—Borrell Sisters, Songs
11:30—Gray Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Lyman Orch.
1:00—Hopkins Orch.

Silk Woven Portrait of Lenin Offered as Prize in Fund Drive

NEW YORK.—The organization contributing the largest amount from this date on to the credit of Michael Gold, Daily Worker literary columnist, in the $40,000 Drive, will receive a silk portrait of Lenin, black and white, which was woven in the Rosa Luxemburg silk mill in Moscow, U. S. S. R.

This prize is offered by Jeannette D. Pearl, of Rockaway Park, who writes that she wants Michael Gold to win in the Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Jacob Burck, Hien Luke and Del to raise 1,000 through their column for the Daily Worker.

Now, what prizes will the friends of the other revolutionary competitors offer to help their champions beat Michael Gold?

THE NEW FILM

By FRANCIS ANTICO

"LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS," first American showing of the Amkino production of Sholom Aleicheim's story, "Motel Payse Dem Chazen's," played by the Moscow Art Theatre Co. At the Acme Theatre.

* * *

"Laughter Through Tears" marks a definite and considerable stride forward of the Soviet film art. There is an expertness, a brilliance and sureness of treatment about the direction of this picture that signalizes a fast-growing and broadening grasp of this powerful artistic medium. The contrast between this latest production and such early work as "Three Thieves" (recently and unfortunately dug up after a seven-year burial) is a convincing demonstration of the startling gains made in the past few years.

This production is further distinctive for three elements which have been the frequent subjects of critical paragraphs by American reviewers. The Russians, it seems, would never create "successful" pictures until they learned three physiological lessons, namely: 1. Love is the heart of a picture. 2. Humor is the belly of a picture. And 3. Propaganda is the disease of a picture. "Laughter Through Tears" offers, in the first regard, a tender, touching portrayal of the difficulties of love. True, there is no Hollywood "hot stuff" here. But the love affair, by very reason of its pathetic hopelessness, inevitably involves our solicitude for the lovers. And we are drawn closer to them by the poignant humor of the situation. We laugh at the characters, not mockingly, but with affectionate regard, with a swift recognition of the universal humor latent in human beings. This humor, a near-relative of brotherliness, is the seal that binds the picture into a firm whole.

As for propaganda, this picture was unquestionably conceived, and executed, as a work of dramatic art, as a medium for the expression of a cultural force. If there was any other emphasis, we failed to find it. This is no more unusual in a Soviet picture than, for instance, the present popularity of Shakespeare's plays in the Soviet theatres.

"Why, it's Sholom Aleichem's!" exclaimed a member of the audience when asked his opinion of the picture, implying, of course, that this fact alone marked it indisputably good. But the fact still remains that the Moscow Art Theatre actors caught the essential spirit of Sholom Aleichem's representations. The borderline between farce and humor is so thin, especially when a picture is concerned with characters such as this picture deals with, that it is an accomplishment of consummate art to preserve the kindly human shapes without caricaturization. The picture is steeped in the atmosphere of a small Russian town, but far more important is the inimitable manner in which the characters are interpreted by the Moscow artists. Their portrayals glow warmly and cheerfully, kindled by Aleichem's spark.

Stage and Screen

"Intolerance" To Be Revived At 55th Street Playhouse

D. W. Griffith's "Intolerance," will be presented at the 55th Street Playhouse tomorrow night, as the first of a series of famous silent motion picture revivals. Griffith personally has contributed the print of "Intolerance," and is supervising a new musical score for the picture.

"Intolerance" made motion picture history. It is claimed that Lenin secured a number of prints of the film and showed them throught Russia. Russian directors as Eisenstein, Pudevkin and Dovshenko have stated that "Intolerance" and other D. W. Griffith productions have had a great influence on the ideas and technique of the new Russian cinema. Colleen Moore, Bessie Love, Lillian Gish, Tully Marshall, George Fawcett, Mae Marsh and Constance Talmadge play important roles.

CITY WORKERS HELP "DAILY"

NEW YORK.—A number of employees of the President of the Boro of Manhattan secretly contributed $1.50 for the Daily Worker $40,000 Drive.

SEE YOU IN CHICAGO!

By BEN FIELD

FORMAN is the only Negro farmer who came from the North as a delegate to the first farm conference in Washington. He delivered a fighting speech before the farmers that set them hammering with their feet. His quickness at Plasterers' Hall, when one of the Negro croppers from Alabama fainted dead away in telling of the terror, helped save the meeting. It was he and two white farmers who gave up their warm cabin to the Negro croppers and slept in a cabin where the breath froze on your moustache. All through the first conference with its long hours and exciting work he had his shoulders up against the collar. I can still remember him sitting on the edge of his chair or flitting about in his thin coat, his spats, and his clean black derby.

At the important Michigan state conference, held in August in Grand Rapids, Forman is again a delegate. He is as neat as a pin. He is fretting to get back to work in his village.

The village is about 150 miles from Grand Rapids. Population about 350. The farming is mostly truck and poultry. There are two "large" farms. One 60 acres, the other 80. The rest of the farms average five acres. You can rent land for $2 an acre. There are 80 small Negro farmers. They pick cherries for half a cent a pound and so average 70 or 80 cents a day. Road work's been cut down to $1.80 for 9 and 10 hours. Used to be $2.25.

Forman gives us all these figures as we stand in the little pit the horseshoe throwers had made at the picnic grounds a few miles away from Grand Rapids. "We get some of this work once in four months. Then we work in sub-zero weather not fit for ducks, digging up stumps frozen one foot in the ground. Crops for the past few years ain't been no man's comfort in our village. Cabbage a cent a pound, navy beans from 50 to 75 cents a hundred pound handpicked. Eggs 8 to 12 cents a dozen, and cream's hung around 22 cents."

Has there been any discrimination in handing out relief?

Forman's lower lip thrusts out. "There's been a lot of this catpawing between white and black. And my people's gotten the hard end. First, in the handing out of relief. The flour's like gluco. We don't get a speck of lard. And no wood. We got to go scratched round for chips when it's a cold snap. The road commissioner wanted to hail wood for us, but the supervisor and the superintendent, they jingle themselves into a team, and they hawed back to our demands No. So I went uptown with an axe. I cut down a tree for myself.

* * *

"WHATEVER we do get we got to contend for hard. The relief commission moved into the superintendent's home to keep us from coming round. They stopped flour. They gave it only to our old and those with children. But the white folks still got what flour was coming them. They'd pussy it around and go down by the blind side of the railroad so no one would see."

He emphasizes his story with a peck of his pared nail. "I'm kind of poison to the relief. The colored folks look to me for strength. I sent them back again and again with demands. So when one of our women asked for a piece of cloth, they turned her down flat. No, they had none. They had nothing. But I've been in the office and seem them hand out a suit of underwear size 40 to a white man. They smuggled it under a piece of paper, thinking I wouldn't see. The superintendent admitted that later on. But our protests got us nothing that time. They want none of our lip."

The whites of his eyes show. His lower lip thrusts itself out more. There is something sharper and more whittled down. I suddenly realize, down to the hard lead. "I was sick three weeks, drug and drug myself around and finally it threw me. The doctor is a butcher shop. He gave me two cc pills and me with excruciating pains. I went to the superintendent. I told him about the poor flour. I said I was tied up tighter than Nick's hatband. 'You go eat rhubarb', he said. I wouldn't go until I got some satisfaction. His wife, she wanted to slap me. She said she would send a Kentucky mob after me. I said the first fifty of that Kentucky mob belongs to me. The rest they can have. They slammed the door in my face. I got so dizzy I fell down. Two men had to carry me home."

* * *

HE LOOKS down at his small strong hands. "Our organization that sent me to Washington Conference last year was going pretty good. But we put up as leader a man who is interested in making it a masonic lodge. He wants to take 5 cents every dollar a fellow gets from road work for the organization. He wants to work with the Democrats. I kept clawing at his rascality before the people. So far he don't give a damn. But we'll get him out. Clyde Smith (leader of the Michigan farmers in their fight against evictions and foreclosures) is going to help. What has skinned other skunks will skin the mason-lover."

"Has the town heard about the Scottsboro boys?" I ask.

"Doggone they have. We call them our boys. If our boys burn, they burn us. Social equality, that's our big card. That'll help smash chain and fetters. If you give our people that they'll follow you to the end of all acres. Why, we had a meetin' with many of our people there. And when the organizer explained how there would be no difference in creed and color in the end, glory, there was a crippled Negro woman went up like powder. She wept in joy. And then we sang: 'Soon We'll Understand It Better By and By.'"

Forman is still a deacon. He's a member of the Baptist Church. One of his great ambitions is to go to Soviet Russia to bring back the red seed for his people. "I preached to 450 deacons once. I faced them pleasanter than I did when the American Legion and the business thugs rotten-egged and stoned us on our way to this conference at Copamish. But what we're after is the true fellowship of man, taking no thought for cloth. If there is a possibility of heaven here, why should I go pray for something I can go fight for. By organization. Under the wing where the farmers are beginning to flock, black and white. This is the great gospel, the good news and glad tidings."

* * *

FORMAN is going to be one of the speakers at the conference. He squats at the foot of the table on which the farmers stand as they swing their fists calling for unity between all exploited toilers, calling for preparations for the next great national farm conference. Forman makes a hammock of his hands and swings a knee. He listens intently. And, as we turn to go, he smiles goodbye and waves his hand. "See you in Chicago," he says.

"I Was Waiting For You" Opens At Booth Tonight; "Roberta" Premiere Sat.

"I Was Waiting For You," which was scheduled for last Friday night, will have its delayed opening this evening at the Booth Theatre. This is a comedy from the French by Jacques Natanson, adapted by Melville Baker. The cast is headed by Glenn Anders, Veray Allen, Helen Brooks, Bretaigne Windust and Beverly Sitgreaves.

Max Gorden will bring his new production, "Roberta," a musical comedy by Jerome Kern and Otto Harbach, to the New Amsterdam Theatre on Saturday night. The comedy was adapted from Alice Duer Miller's novel, "Gowns by Roberta." The large cast is headed by Lyda Roberti, Bob Hope, Fay Templeton, Tamara, George Murphy and Sydney Greenstreet.

* * *

Theatre Guild to Present Plays For Children

The Theatre Guild is sponsoring a series of entertainments for children, Robert Reinhart's "Children's Theatricals," which will be presented for social matinees on December 26, 27 and 29. Reinhart is at present appearing as the magician in Moliere's comedy "The School For Husbands" at the Empire Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICAN PREMIERE OF NEW SOVIET FILM
FIRST PICTURE of the YIDDISH MARK TWAIN
SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S COMEDY
"LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"
MARK TWAIN COMEDY
with MOSCOW ART THEATRE PLAYERS
Yiddish Dialogue—English Titles
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEATRE (52nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tues. Election Day), Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th Street. Evenings 8:40 Mats. Tues. (Election Day), Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
"ONLY YESTERDAY"
Margaret Sullavan—John Boles
and a colorful "Roxy" stage show
35c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greater Show Season

TEN MINUTE ALIBI
A New Melodrama
"It herewith recommended in the highest terms."—Sun.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEA., W. 47th St.
Evgs., 8.40. Mats. Tues., Wed., Sat., 2.40

COME! SEE & HEAR!
LITVINOFF SPEAK
Also "Aniukchak"—Hell on Earth
First time in 5 years held over by popular request
Embassy Newsreel Theatre
46th STREET and BROADWAY
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JOHN BARRYMORE and HELEN HAYES
in "NIGHT FLIGHT"
also "STAGE MOTHER" with ALICE BRADY and FRANCHOT TONE

NOW PLAYING! SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S
"THUNDER OVER MEXICO"
also: FIRST AMERICAN SHOWING
"EISENSTEIN IN MEXICO"
55th Street Playhouse 25c till 2 p.m.
Just East of 7th Ave. Con. 12:30-12

Roland YOUNG and Laura HOPE CREWS in
"Her Master's Voice"
Plymouth Thea., W. 45th St. Evs. 8.45 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2.40

JOE COOK in
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I WARN YOU, YOUNG MAN! DON'T BRING EXTRANEOUS ISSUES INTO THIS CASE— PROCEED
I WAS TRYING TO PROVE THAT I WAS FORCED INTO THIS POSITION ORIGINALLY BY BROWN AND MCSNOOT - THAT I WAS ASKED TO SCAB AND BECA----
BANG SMACK
GUESS I STARTED SOMETHING!
THIS COURT IS DEDICATED TO JUSTICE! THE HUMBLE AND MEEK, THE HIGH AND LOW ARE TREATED HERE ALIKE— BUT-I WON'T HAVE COMMUNISM INTRODUCED IN THIS COURT!
BANG! BANG!
CLASS JUSTICE
WE'RE WITH YA JIMMIE!

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Roosevelt's Broken Promises

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, with every new pronouncement and every new "program" on unemployment, makes it clearer that his policy for the seventeen million unemployed is nothing but charity and forced labor, relief cuts and starvation.

The campaign speeches of President Roosevelt were filled with promises to the unemployed workers. These speeches paid lip-service to the deep going need and demand for social insurance in order to catch votes. Roosevelt said in a campaign speech on October 6, 1932, "We need for them (the unemployed), a greater assurance of security. Old age, sickness and unemployment insurance are the minimum requirements in these days." On October 20, 1932, Roosevelt repeated his promise to the unemployed as follows, "If starvation and dire need on the part of any of our citizens make necessary the appropriation of additional funds which would keep the budget out of balance, I would not hesitate to tell the American people the full truth and recommend to them the expenditure of this additional amount."

The "full truth" is now apparent. These demagogic, vote catching promises have been forgotten. The government has taken all measures necessary to protect the pocketbooks of the bankers and employers by refusing the demand for social insurance. President Roosevelt, in his campaign speech in Boston on October 21, said, "Immediate relief of the unemployed is the immediate need of the hour. We must do all we can in the way of emergency measures. But no mere emergency measures of relief are adequate . . . As to immediate relief: The first principle is that this nation owes a positive duty that no one shall be permitted to starve."

* * * * *

WHEN thousands of workers, under the leadership of the unemployed Councils, sent delegations to Washington, to demand the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, Roosevelt refused to even discuss with them the question of adequate unemployment relief and of social insurance.

A year after these high-sounding campaign promises were made, Roosevelt said, "The first objective, the first necessity is that the citizens of the community through the churches, the community chest, the charitable organizations of the community, are going to do their share to their utmost extent first" (Sept. 8, 1933, speech in Washington at opening of Community Chest drive for funds from the employed workers.)

When campaigning for votes, the first necessity is that no unemployed shall starve. When putting into effect the program of the bankers and the employers, the N.R.A. wage-cutting, speed-up, unemployment, strikebreaking drive, the first necessity is taxation for the unemployed. It is more convenient for the Roosevelt government to give the unemployed forced labor, to separate the youth from their families in militarized conservation camps, to cut workers off the existing relief lists, and to forget embarrassing campaign promises.

The workers, in all organizations, can see from Roosevelt's campaign promises, and from his present actions against the unemployed, that Roosevelt is carrying out a program which means starvation for the unemployed and security for the employers and bankers. Only the united action and demand of the masses of the unemployed and part-time workers can force the bankers' government of Roosevelt to enact the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. The national convention of the unemployed in Washington on Jan. 13, to which all worker's organizations should elect delegates, will be a decisive step forward in forcing relief and social insurance from the Roosevelt bankers' government.

A Fascist War Call

YESTERDAY, the Fascist government of Germany held an "election" in which the German masses were terrorized into going to the polls to give their "approval" to Hitler's withdrawal from the League of Nations, and his demand for "equality."

But this "election" is meaningless as far as the real sentiments of the German masses are concerned.

The cunning Fascist Hitler and his advisers have placed the question upon which the German masses must vote in such a way as to conceal its real purpose. The German masses are asked to express their hatred of the Versailles Treaty. Naturally, the German masses hate the Versailles Treaty, which adds to their exploitation by their "own" German capitalist exploiters the yoke of foreign exploitation.

But behind this profound hatred for the Versailles Treaty, which the German masses feel, the Fascists are preparing for a war for the re-division of Europe and the colonies.

The Fascist rulers of Germany represent German finance capital, Prussian landlords, and the militarist bureaucracy of the Kaiser. This reactionary clique fights against the Versailles Treaty only in order to establish a new slavery for the German workers and for the toilers of Europe and the colonies.

* * * * *

THE election was conducted under conditions of the greatest terrorism. The "election" itself is an act of terrorism against the German masses no less sinister for its being disguised in electoral trappings.

The European correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune, certainly not a mortal enemy of Fascism, gives the following picture of the conditions of yesterday's "elections":

"Uppermost in the minds of the German men and women is the dread that the Nazis will penalize them if they dare oppose Hitler's will—by handing over their names to the secret police—and will provide a new excuse to send thousands to the jails of the secret police to be horse-whipped."

It is also a well-known fact that the German election boxes are so arranged that every ballot marked "no" can be traced to the worker who marked it. Thus every worker who even stayed away from the polls will be marked for Fascist jail and torture.

* * * * *

THE advent of Hitler to power has intensified every imperialist antagonism which leads to war. Hitler's withdrawal from the League of Nations is a signal that German imperialism is getting ready to fight again for colonial markets, and for a re-division of Europe.

The Allied imperialists, particularly France, on the other hand, are arming to defend the Versailles boundaries. The imperialist war for markets and colonies for exploitation is thus breaking down the whole Versailles structure. This means war.

But, the central policy of the Fascist war policy is the plan to conquer and divide the Soviet Union. The Hugenberg memorandum; in which Fascist German imperialism, invites the leading powers of Europe to unite in a military war of intervention against the Soviet Union, still remains the basic element of Fascist foreign policy. Hitler offers world capitalism the rich loot of the Soviet Union, in return for the restoration of its "equality" with the other imperialist robbers.

It is significant that Hugenberg was high up on the Fascist ticket in yesterday's elections.

It is well to remember that the Fascist butcher, Hindenburg, is still President of Germany by virtue of the fact that in 1930 the leaders of the German Social-Democratic Party united with him against the Communist Party in order to defeat Hitler! It is well to remember that this monstrous Social-Democratic betrayal of the German workers was approved in this country by Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas, who called Hitler's present President, Hindenburg, "a great democrat"!

* * *

YESTERDAY'S election is Fascism's call for war. Fascism, the desperate brutal stand of a dying capitalist system, cannot solve the crisis, give the German workers bread and work. Like a mad dog, it turns to blood for nourishment—the blood of the working class.

The resolution of the Communist International on Germany has been confirmed by events. **"Hitler leads Germany to catastrophe,"** it declared.

Only the German Communist Party fights for the real way out of the crisis, against the hideous Versailles slavery. Only the proletarian revolution, the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship can break the chains of the Versailles slavery and the exploitation of the German capitalists who rob and oppress the German masses.

Only the proletarian revolution can stop the insane war plans of the Fascists against the Soviet Union.

It is this lesson that every day is being rammed home to the German masses by the heroic German Communist Party, whose growing leadership over the German masses is the spectre that haunts the dreams of the Fascist war mongers.

A Costly New Deal

THE Roosevelt regime charges the workers heavily for the privilege of starving. The New Deal, we learn, is an expensive proposition which the workers are paying for now, and will pay for more heavily in the future, if Roosevelt and his class have their way.

A balance sheet of the cost of the New Deal was published yesterday by Dr. Virgil E. Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, a capitalist statistical agency.

From this financial summary of the price paid for the continuation of mass starvation we learn that Roosevelt's New Deal has already cost $15,135,000,000. Dr. Jordan kindly pro-rates it on a per capita basis, stating that it means every man, woman and child in the United States will have to pay over $100 to the government, in some way or other.

Where did this fifteen billion dollars go? The greater portion of it went to banks and huge corporations. The next biggest slice went for war appropriations, under the guise of public works. Some more was supposed to have gone to farms and for relief. But the farmers are demonstrating that they received no help whatsoever and are resisting starvation. The unemployed are being yanked off of the relief rolls and told to starve as best they may.

The fifteen billion dollar New Deal was a hand-out to the big trusts and the war industries. The very same Industrial Conference Board previously admitted that under the New Deal real wages (the amount of food, clothing, etc.) the workers can buy went down under the New Deal.

Now the workers are told they must pay for lower wages, increased unemployment, greater attacks against their rights, and for war preparations.

* * * * *

THE logic of the New Deal is to lower the standards of living, smash the workers right to organize and strike, and then hand the workers and farmers a bill of fifteen billion dollars for it.

Every time a worker takes a bite of bread he contributes to the fifteen billion dollar war and corporation loan item. If the worker buys a shirt, or other piece of cotton goods, he contributes. But the mountainous cost of the New Deal is young and growing lustily. Roosevelt's wild inflation schemes will cost still more, and the workers will be told to foot the bill.

More loans will be given to the banks, more inflationary measures will be inaugurated, prices will go up still higher, and the workers will be hounded by the double attack of a lowered standard of living and increased taxation to pay for the Roosevelt government's expense in carrying out this policy.

Roosevelt's New Deal is not only full of cards marked against the working class but the whole pack contains the insignia of the skull and cross bones of starvation for the toiling masses.

NRA Cuts Wages Again

THE thousands of employes of New York's hotels and 28,000 restaurants have had their wages sizeably reduced in the decision of the local compliance board of the N.R.A. that their tips be included in their minimum wages. The N.R.A. again proves itself an employers' body, using every trick and every possible method of reducing the workers' wages. The restaurant workers, who are working under the blanket code, were given the impression that to their minimum wage of not under twelve dollars a week would be added the tips, thus giving them a minimum wage at least the amount they were receiving before the N.R.A.

The N.R.A. compliance board has functioned smoothly for the employers, agreeing with all of the restaurant owners' demands and deciding that the tips which bring the workers' wages above the blanket code minimum will be taken from them. Before the code, most of the restaurant workers were getting much more than they will get under the N.R.A. decision.

In the food industry, as in all industries, the workers will have to carry on a fight against the wage cutting practices of the employers' board—the N.R.A. The program of the Food Workers Industrial Union, for union wages and working conditions in all branches of the food industry, can be won providing a militant struggle for this program, and against the wage-reducing campaign of the N.R.A., is carried out.

Our Ally

THE most important allies of the American working class are the poor and small farmers. These farmers, as well as broad sections of the middle farmers, are hardest hit by the whole development of post-war capitalism and especially by the economic crisis and are most brutally exploited by the government, by the banks, by the trusts and the insurance companies. Their interests are consequently directed objectively against finance capital.

In this situation the main task of the Party in its work among these toilers consists above all in the organization of the agricultural workers independently of the farmers, in organizing them into the Party and trade unions, in organizing and leading strikes of the agricultural workers, which in many places already played an important role in the development of the farmers' movement. At the same time the Party has the possibility of mobilizing not only the poor and small farmers, but also broad sections of ruined middle farmers, for the struggle against capitalism on the side of the proletariat, while at the same time it can neutralize other sections of middle farmers. The winning over of broad masses of farmers as allies of the working class is an important prerequisite for a successful struggle against the offensive of capitalism, against fascism and for the defense of the Soviet Union, and finally for the victory of the proletariat.

—From the Open Letter.

Chinese Red Army Advances; Seizes Arms in Szechuan

Sixth Anti-Communist Drive Failing to Stop Gains

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11—Severe fighting is now going on in the provinces of Kiangsi and Szechuan, with the Chinese Red Armies of the Soviet districts making advances against the furious attempt of Chiang Kai Shek to stem the gains of the Soviets by a heavy concentration of troops in the Sixth Anti-Communist drive.

The greatest gains of the Red Army are being made in Szechuan province, in the western portion of China. In its drive towards the Yangtze River, the Red Army captured the cities of Hsuiting, Hauiduan, Wanyuan and Chenkou. The objective of the attack is the seizure of Wanshien, which would give the Soviets in Szechuan control of river traffic going into the province and a base for penetration eastward towards Hankow. The Red Army seized 20,000 rifles and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition in its latest advance. This means more workers and peasants can be armed, and the Red Army strengthened for greater advances.

Severe Fighting In Kiangsi

The fighting in Kiangsi, seat of the Central Soviet Government, is especially severe, with many dead reported. For five years, Chiang Kai Shek has concentrated hundreds of thousands of soldiers in this territory in an effort to destroy this district. His efforts have failed miserably. The Red Army during this period has been able to extend the Soviet territory into Fukien province, against the famous 19th Route Army.

While Chiang Kai Shek increases his war against the Soviet territories, the Nanking government yesterday decreed that there should be no anti-imperialist propaganda permitted on the occasion of the celebration of the ovethrow of the Manchu dynasty. All of the Kuomintang newspapers admitted that the conditions of the Chinese masses are "infinitely worse than they were 20 years ago."

Demand Ousting of Welles from Cuba; Aids Counter-Revolt

Grau Gov't Wants Some One Less Discredited from Roosevelt

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—A demand that Wall Street's Ambassador to Cuba, Sumner P. Welles, be withdrawn because of his complicity in the counter-revolt last week, was voiced by influential individuals and newspapers backing the Grau regime today.

Those voicing the demand openly declared that it would be easier for the Grau government to establish relations with the Roosevelt government if Welles is withdrawn.

President Grau's supporters declare that Welles encouraged the ABC uprising. Sergio Carbo, rich newspaper publisher, stated that Welles conferred with the ABC leaders of last week's uprising before they went into action.

At the same time, Carbo's newspaper praised Roosevelt enthusiastically, trying to drew a distinction in the minds of the Cuban masses between Welles, who is carrying out Roosevelt's Wall Street policy and the President of the United States.

The student's newspaper, "Alma Mater," declared that Welles encouraged the counter-revolt, and has since the overthrow of Machado attempted to lead counter-revolts. They stated that Welles was responsible for the uprising of the officers of the Machado regime at the National Hotel recently.

The students demanded Welles be given his passport and be ousted from Cuba.

The open assault on Welles arises from the bitter anti-Wall Street sentiment among the workers and peasants. The Grau regime hopes that by replacing Welles by another ambassador it will be easier for them to strengthen their tie with the Roosevelt regime in the interest of the American bankers.

PREPARING THE GROUND —By Burck

Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for possession of the original drawing of Burck's cartoons: Harry Cagman, Brooklyn, N. Y., wins an original Burck with a $5.10 bid collected from taxi-drivers. Speiser, of the Bronx, with a bid of $5.07, lost by three cents. Announcement of names of winners will be published daily. Total to date $106.28.

Nazis Plot Death for All Fire Trial Defendants Nov. 21

Dimitroff Pillories Nazi Perjurers Despite Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

vestigation had been made in Henningsdorf to check up on Van der Lubbe's story, although Lubbe himself stated he had met several acquaintances there. Dimitroff pointed out that the "investigation" made on Oct. 31 had been too late to discover anything.

A criminal named Wihle, brought to the court directly from prison, asserted he met Dimitroff in the Moabit prison-yard after Dimitroff's arrest. He declared that another prisoner, Krause, showed Dimitroff a newspaper containing photography of himself and the other defendants, accusing them of the arson.

Wihle asserted that Dimitroff became "pale and frightened." This statement was avidly confirmed by Krause who, with his fellow criminal, is prejuring himself in an effort to secure a commutation of their sentences from the Nazi dictatorship.

Dimitroff, who has shown exemplary courage throughout the trial, indignantly declared that he was not frightened but amazed at the absurd accusation. The presiding judge here again reprimanded Dimitroff for his use of the term "absurd accusation"; declaring Dimitroff was insolent and once more threatening him with expulsion from the court.

The next witness, a landlord, testified that Dimitroff had rented a room from him in 1931. Dimitroff declared this testimony tallies with his own statement: "I have told the truth about myself and refuse to make any statements about the Communist Party of Germany, with which I was never connected," he said.

Detectives Testify

Four detectives were next examined about documents alleged to have been found in Dimitroff's room. Detective Braschwitz stated that the police believe Dimitroff to be a high functionary of the Communist International, connected especially with "the Central European Bureau of the Communist International." He declared that Dimitroff's activities "were certainly not confined to Bulgaria." The detective stated that in the documents allegedly found in Dimitroff's room, they "discovered certain names connected with certain functions." He stated that in these documents Dimitroff's pseudonym was Helmut. The prosecutor helpfully announced he remembered a Helmut as defendant in the Cheka Trial. The detectives again produced the notorious Berlin map with the palace, Reichstag and other public buildings marked with blue crosses. The Nazis have used this map in an attempt to prove that the German Communist Party had planned a series of arsons of public buildings.

Dimitroff vehemently protested he had never seen the documents alleged to have been found in his room. He repeated his former declaration that the crosses on the Berlin map were made by a third person, after the map had been taken from him by the police. He did not know anyone by the name of Helmut, he declared, nor had he ever seen the envelope with the inscription Helmut, which the detectives alleged to have been found in his room. Furthermore, declared Dimitroff, there never was any Central European Bureau of the Communist International.

One of the detectives swore that the material found in Dimitroff's room had been treated according to police regulations. Dimitroff here clashed with the detectives, the prosecutor and the presiding judge, denouncing the documents as forgeries. He demanded the names of the fire commission, since it was clear that private persons, storm troopers and guard corps had laid hands on the material allegedly confiscated from his room. This the detectives naturally denied.

200 on Hunger Strike in Yugoslav Prison

BELGRADE.—Two hundred political prisoners in the notorious Yugoslavian Mitroviza jail, including 135 Communists and a number of Croatian nationalists, have been on hunger-strike against torture and bad treatment since Oct. 10. Their demands are for a cessation of torture, improvement of the food, heat in the prison cells and workshops in winter, and permission to read books.

LONGSHOREMEN SUPPORT "DAILY"

NEW YORK.—Unit 1, Section 2, Communist Party raised $15.85 so far for the Daily Worker. The membership in this unit is composed of longshoremen, one of whom gave $10 of his pay, earned by back-breaking labor on the New York docks.

Hull Sails for the Montevideo Meet; Is Silent on Cuba

Argentine Papers Predict Failure of Conference

NEW YORK.—Secretary of State Hull sailed on the "American Legion" on Saturday for Montevideo to direct the forthcoming Pan-American Conference in the Uruguayan capital. He was accompanied by other American delegates to the conference.

A report handed him before sailing by a committee on Latin American policy embodies a broadening of the Monroe Dostrine under a proposed agreement with the puppet governments of the South American countries. The committee was set up by the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation, appendages of U. S. imperialism.

Questioned by reporters on the statement made two days ago by a Cuban Senator advocating American armed intervention against the revolutionary Cuban masses, Hull declined to reveal the plans of the Roosevelt government, which already has intervened in Cuba by cordoning the island with warships and secretly supporting the ABC uprising of a few days ago, which was aimed to strengthen the reactionary control of the government.

* * *

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12.—Argentine papers yesterday featured on their front pages a statement, under a New York headline, that Roosevelt's ban on the discussion of tariffs and currency stabilization was likely to cause the failure of the conference. The papers carried statements by Latin American delegates expressing disappointment at Roosevelt's attitude. The atmosphere surrounding the preparations is strongly reminiscent of the London Economic Conference which was wrecked on the rocks of the economic and currency warfare raging between the imperialist powers.

Hathaway at Y.C.L. Meeting

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker will deliver a report at the general membership meeting of the Young Communist League, tonight, 7.30, at the Workers Center, 35 East 12th St., 2nd floor.

Workers in Many Cities Hail Soviet 16th Anniversary

Pledge Defense of the USSR in Mass Meetings

NEW YORK. — Workers in hundreds of cities throughout the country during the past week saluted the workers in the U. S. S. R. upon their successful achievements toward building Socialism on the 16th anniversary of the Revolution, and renewed their pledge to defend the workers' fatherland.

* * *

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 9. — Nine thousand workers gathered in the large Coliseum hall to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., sounded the keynote of the meeting, showing the strength and growth of the Soviet Union in the last 16 years.

* * *

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Six hundred steel workers, many of whom were employed in the Illinois Steel Mill before they were laid off recently, packed the Croation Hall to hail the victorious march of the Soviet workers towards Socialism in the U. S. S. R. Many workers joined the party.

* * *

2,500 in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 8.—Twenty-five hundred workers crowded into the Mason Opera House to celebrate with speeches and mass singing the sixteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, while cops and Red Squad detectives surrounded the hall.

Sam Darcy, district organizer of the Communist Party, evoked tremendous applause when he contrasted the agricultural conditions in the U. S. and U. S. S. R., pointing out the starved conditions of the San Joaquin Valley cotton pickers and the success of collectivizations under workers' control.

* * *

GARY, Ind.—Ten steel workers joined the Communist Party and six young workers joined the Y. C. L. at a Soviet anniversary meeting here at which 40 steel workers attended. B. K. Gebert, District Organizer of the C. P. District 8, and others spoke.

* * *

CICERO, Ill.—Six hundred workers ignored the intimidations of the police and plainclothes men and packed the hall to hail the 16th year of the building of Socialism in the U. S. S. R.

* * *

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 9.—Over two hundred workers and students filled the Lithuanian Hall, cheering the accomplishments of 16 years of workers' power in Soviet Russia. Joseph Costello, Alba Pace and A. A. Melinger recounted the accomplishments of U. S. S. R. and contrasted the proletarian dictatorship with the bloody Fascist regimes of Mussolini and Hitler.

* * *

NEWYORK.—Thousands of workers packed two huge halls Sunday, Nov. 5, to hail the 16th birthday of Soviet Russia. In the Bronx Coliseum and in Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, prominent speakers addressed the audience and contrasted the difference between a collapsing capitalist system and a government which is controlled by workers.

Gangsters Attack Party Headquarters

BROOKLYN. — The Brownsville Communist headquarters was attacked Sunday afternoon by a gang of poolroom hoodlums who charged the building with clubs and bottles. Murrey Gold, young worker, had his head split and required ten stitches.

The raid by the gangsters followed an attack upon a Red Front member who was marching along Pitkin Avenue with a red flag. The embryo fascists are from the poolroom at Powell Street and Sutter Ave.

FINNISH WORKERS IN MAINE TOWN DOUBLE QUOTA

EAST HOLDEN, Me.—The Finnish Workers' Federation of this town decided that its quota of $5 in the Daily Worker $40,000 Drive was too small, when the first collection list brought in $4.03 very quickly. A second list was put out which raised $3.35 then a third which brought $2.75 more, thereby doubling its quota. This money was raised among a Finnish population of only 75 workers.

Storm Clouds on Horizon of Pan-American Congress

From "Mundo Obrera" (translated from the Spanish)

Two subjects form the basis of the forthcoming Congress of the Pan-American Union. Faced with the problem of the crisis and of war, which is the only capitalist way out of the catastrophic economic situation of the imperialist and colonial world, Yankee imperialism is organizing the Pan-American Congress, to be held this December, for the double purpose of extending and consolidating the base of the commercial treaties which it is trying to impose with a velvet glove upon several countries, and to draw them into a united front of war against its imperialist rivals and the Soviet Union.

Roosevelt is trying to carry out the bankrupt policy of Hoover—to efface from the minds of the oppressed peoples the conviction of the imperialist character of the international relations of the United States.

This policy is shown in the formulation of the commercial treaties with Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, etc., which make up part of the projected customs union proposed at different times by the governments of Salvador and Chile. Today, the government of Salvador is trying to gain recognition from Washington by suggesting the formation of an American League of Nations at the Pan-American Congress. The commercial treaties (and the customs union, which may succeed in being organized) which would benefit exclusively Yankee imperialism and the incipient bourgeoisie of the semi-colonies, and the American League of Nations, constitute the double offensive of Yankee against British imperialism, in order to drive the latter out of South America. The two formulas, drawn up with great premeditation, form a substitute for the putrefying Monroe Doctrine, which smells of imposition, military intervention, bloody tyranny, hunger and crime.

Roosevelt's New Formula

Because the Cuban masses have created enormous difficulties, Roosevelt is utilizing the situation in an attempt to demonstrate to the peoples of South America and the Caribbean that the imperialist epoch of the Yankee government has ended. The interview between President Roosevelt and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of a number of countries in order to discuss "fraternally" the "danger" of intervention in Cuba, is the application of the new formula of "multilateral intervention" discovered in Washington. This will be presented at the next Pan-American Congress as a conclusion to the discussion left unfinished at the last Congress, held in Havana, on the right of intervention. This interview in Washington had as its object the creation of the illusion that the capitalist regime of the United States has been cured of its former imperialist "vice" and that it is now disposed to work in a spirit of brotherhood with the countries oppressed by it.

Nevertheless a formidable fleet of American warships is now anchored in the harbors of Cuba, ready to drown in blood the development of the revolutionary movement of the masses. And if direct military intervention is still concealed, it is because Yankee imperialism is hesitating, among other reasons, owing to the danger of losing its hegemony in the coming Pan-American Congress and subsequently in the control of the countries of the Caribbean and South America, a control which it exercises because of the criminal cooperation of the bourgeois-landlord governments.

Storm Clouds

We shall not discuss now the well-known fact that military intervention is neither the fundamental aspect nor the basic phenomenon of imperialism; nor the fact that the economic and political domination determined by the investment of capital is the main characteristic of imperialism, although we see that the history of Yankee imperialism abounds in acts of violence in the subjugated countries, and that these acts will be repeated whenever its interests in them are threatened. The important fact is that, as was agreed at the last Pan-American Congress, the **Right of Intervention** will be discussed in Montevideo. And it is at this point on the horizon that there appear dark storm clouds which threaten to destroy the elaborate demagogy of Mr. Roosevelt.

U. S. In Tight Place Over Cuba

Cuba is the "enfant terrible" of the continental family and is putting Yankee imperialism, which is so carefully avoiding military occupation, in a tight place. But the revolutionary movement in Cuba is on the ascendant. The adoption of bloody methods of repression by the government of Grau San Martin in order to put an end to the liberation movement of the masses, shows that the policy of Machado has been revived in the new governments, and that the masses have only one prospect, only one guaranty of life and liberty: a workers' and peasants' government.

The revival of the policy of Machado is causing greater mass struggles, the road to the formation of a government of the oppressed and exploited. This will make it necessary for Yankee imperialism to land marines, who have been sent on more than 30 warships, which have surrounded this island of the Antilles since summer. Probably Roosevelt will try to give it the character of a multilateral intervention, or, rather, intervention by imperialism with the express support of its lackeys, the governments of the Caribbean and South America.

British-American Antagonisms

It is possible that this maneuver will not have the desired effect. The indignation of the masses will make itself felt in the subjugated countries, and British imperialism will profit by this situation by obliging many delegates, even those from countries where Yankee imperialism predominates, to curb the aims of Roosevelt in the face of the threat of the revolutionary movement in their own countries. In this way British imperialism will attempt to gain new positions at the expense of the Yankee bankers.

This is by no means however, a guarantee for the oppressed peoples. First, because the masses will gain no advantage from one or the other imperialism, since both equally exploit and oppress. Second, because this situation will increase the antagonism between British and American imperialism and will bring nearer the danger of a new imperialist war in these countries, making more imminent the direct participation of imperialism in the conflict.

The Pan-American Congress has, as a final aim, the greater submission and exploitation of the toiling masses in the countries of the Caribbean and South America, in the interest of imperialism. The Pan-American Congress is a life-belt for Yankee imperialism, which British imperialism is attempting to snatch from it.

Our position is clear and decisive—against these imperialist conferences, and for the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle of the masses for national liberation from all imperialism.